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THE

EMIGRANTS' GUIDE:

BEING

A Statement culled from Reliable Sources,

AS TO THE RELATIVE MERITS OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA * NEW SOUTH WALES .

VICTORIA * SOUTH AUSTRALIA * QUEENSLAND

WESTERN AUSTRALIA * NEW ZEALAND * TASMANIA

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE * NATAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ETC.

**With their Wages, Cost of Living, and other necessary Information
for those Seeking New Homes.**

BY

JOHN JAMES JONES, M.G.C., F.R.G.S.,

Member of the School Board for London.

LONDON:

THE INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT & EMIGRATION AGENCY,

98, HIGH STREET, HOLBORN, E.

South African Royal Mail Service.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS OF

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LIMITED,

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MAJESTY'S MAILS

BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA

Sail from London every alternate Tuesday, and from Dartmouth every alternate Friday, with Mails, Passengers, and Goods for Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay, Port Alfred (The Kowie), East London, and Natal.

Extra Steamers of the Line sail every fortnight for the Cape Ports, alternating with the Mail Steamers, and thus forming a Weekly Service.

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STEAMER.	Tons Reg.	STEAMER.	Tons Reg.
HAWARDEN CASTLE (Building)	4350	CLUNY CASTLE (Building)	2800
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GRANTULLY CASTLE	3489	DUNKELD	1158
CONWAY CASTLE	2966	MELROSE	840
WARWICK CASTLE	2967	FLORENCE	695
DUNROBIN CASTLE	2811	VENICE	511

The Royal Mail Steamers call regularly at Madeira, and touch at St. Helena and Ascension at stated intervals.

Passengers may embark either in London or at Dartmouth, but all heavy baggage must be shipped in London. Each Adult Passenger is allowed 20 cubic feet of baggage, freight free.

The Third Class Railway Fare to London (Emigrants' Rates) of Second and Third Class Passengers is paid by the Company.

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INTRODUCTION.



STIMULATED by the success of my *Openings for Emigrants*, published in the autumn of 1880, and having since then visited Canada and the United States on several occasions, I have resolved to give the result of my observations and inquiries in this, *The Emigrants' Guide*.

As previously intimated, I was, during the winter of 1879, selected as Chairman of the Emigration Conferences in the Metropolis, the result of which was that an enormous number of letters reached me from all parts of the country, asking information as to the various emigrant resorts. It became quite impossible to reply to this correspondence individually, and hence the compilation of my first book, which gave a brief account of openings for emigrants in the British Colonies and the United States, together with the relative advantages to be derived from a settlement in them. Since the issue of that work I have crossed the Atlantic six times, and have either taken or sent out about 1500 persons to the Dominion of Canada, and about 230 to the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

My connection with the working classes (by reason of being on the Council of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, of my position as Director of the London Samaritan Society, and also as a member of the School Board for London) is very great, and an estimate may be formed of the interest taken in my emigration project when I state that from January 1st until September 25th, 1882, I received at my office no less than 17,493 letters on the subject of emigration. It will be readily recognized that each of these communications required careful consideration, for the simple reason that it would be altogether wrong to encourage ideas of emigration in unsuitable persons. How far this judicious selection has succeeded may be seen in the fact that of the 1500 emigrants sent out through

my agency to Canada but one is reported unsuccessful ; whilst favourable testimony is given in the fact that every week I am sending out the wives and families of men who had emigrated earlier in the year. I hold now, as I have always done, that it is rash and foolish to think that any country out of England will give equal advantages to all classes of emigrants, or to suppose that it does not much matter where a person goes, whether to Canada or the United States, Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa, if only he emigrates. Many have come back bitterly disappointed, and have said emigration is a mistake, whereas the mistake has been their own, or that of their advisers in not considering carefully where they could find the circumstances best suited to them. An intending emigrant must not be satisfied with hearing that somebody else went out to Australia or Canada, or elsewhere, and made his fortune ; he must first look to the particular country and to his individual qualifications for it. Hence, I say, information given on such subjects by practical observers cannot fail to be of great importance to the intending emigrant.

My personal observation has been mostly confined to Canada and the United States ; and I must say that the Dominion of Canada has, in my opinion, been vastly *underrated*. In the first place, that which is most dear to the working man (whoever or wherever he be) viz., "freedom, fraternity, equality," is secured to him in Canada ; his labour is appreciated, and the results of sobriety, diligence, and hard work invariably flow into his own pockets rather than into those of others. The poorest agricultural labourer, or domestic servant, meets with an amount of good fellowship which makes them think that which in the old country had seemed an enigma, viz., that life *is* worth living ; while small farmers, say with £150 to £500, can go out with very fair ideas of in a few years doubling, trebling, or quadrupling their store. Of course, it is known that the greatest advantages are here offered to capitalists or labourers of the agricultural class ; but skilled mechanics are required, and they can command good prices for their hire, whilst a domestic servant has always a chance of success, not only in obtaining lucrative employment, but also in herself becoming the wife of some good, honest workman or farmer. As applying, however, to every class of emigrant, it may be said that strong arms and quick hands are of themselves good capital in most new countries, especially if they are accompanied by shrewd heads that know how to use them. But the most important of all are the moral qualifications. The emigrant

must have a *cheerful industry* ready to turn itself to anything, not above any kind of honest work ; he must have *patience* to wait for success, and *courage* to persevere in spite of difficulties and occasional failures ; he must have *temperance* and *sobriety* to keep his body and mind fit for his work ; he must have *frugality*, to lay by for bad seasons, or sickness, or old age ; and he must have *self-dependence*, as he will have to think and act for himself far more in a new country than in an old.

In conclusion, I would say I am not for that emigration which takes away a well-paid workman from a good employer ; but I am for the emigration of all those who cannot find a well-spread table for their families here. I would lay great stress upon the fact that emigration is *not* for the ne'er-do-well, or the idle, or the dissolute—they would not do as well abroad as at home—but is a splendid opportunity for the man with good health, energy, and a determination to get on. I believe, with Mr. Holyoake, that industrial society has reached a new stage. New forces, new conditions, and new opportunities now exist. Europe is crowded. Crowns, feudalism, privilege, partial laws, and devouring armaments deprive the common people of subsistence, or condemn them to perpetual precariousness. Here in England we have surplus workers ; abroad there are unoccupied acres, where a hundred millions of families may dwell in opulence and ownership. Here the Government offers to workmen only the lot of the soldier or the fate of the pauper. The sole deliverance is that of wedding the people to the prairies. The new cry of progress is—dispersion. If workmen are wise they will train no more children for mine or mill. Mechanics only minister to luxury they can, as a rule, never taste. Children should be trained for the field. Their eyes should be taught to look abroad. They should be familiarised with the literature of adventure, and fed with the inspiration of distant enterprise. No education is of any value to them which does not include that of the farm, and soil, and crops, and climates. The steamship will carry them to lands of independence in ten days. I for one say to mechanics, Beg no more for employment, higgles and supplicate no more for hopeless increase of wages—go away. The farmer does not want you, the manufacturer does not want you, the tradesman does not want you, the poor-law guardians do not want you—go away. You have nothing to gain by violence ; you ought not to seek anything from pity.

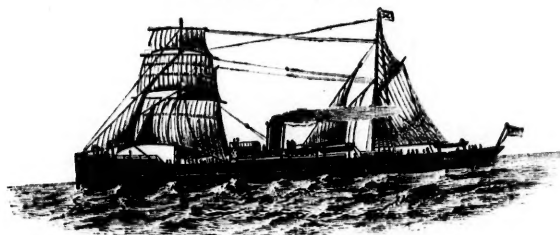
JOHN JAMES JONES.

UNION LINE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and EAST AFRICAN
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

The Union Steamship Company Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1853.



WEEKLY SERVICE.

FLEET.

NAME.	Tonnage.	H.P.	NAME.	Tonnage.	H.P.
TARTAR (building) ..	4300 ..	3700	GERMAN ..	3025 ..	2650
MEXICAN ..	4200 ..	3700	DURBAN ..	2874 ..	2800
ATHENIAN ..	3877 ..	3700	ANGLIAN ..	2274 ..	1400
MOOR ..	3688 ..	3700	ASIATIC ..	2087 ..	1100
TROJAN ..	3554 ..	3700	DANUBE ..	2038 ..	1200
SPARTAN ..	3491 ..	3700	AFRICAN ..	2019 ..	1400
PRETORIA ..	3199 ..	3000	ROMAN ..	1850 ..	1200
ARAB ..	3170 ..	3000	NATAL ..	734 ..	523
NUBIAN ..	3091 ..	1800	UNION ..	113 ..	60

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS of this Company's Line, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Plymouth the following day, conveying Passengers and Goods to Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), Port Alfred (Kowie River), and Natal, and Passengers only to East London. St. Helena is called at at stated intervals.

The **INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS** leave Southampton every alternate Friday, and Plymouth the following day, conveying Passengers and Goods for East London and Natal, and Passengers only to Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

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The Union Steamship Company's Steamers have made the fastest voyages from England to the Cape of Good Hope, and *vice versa*.

Return Tickets are issued in the First Class at a reduction of 10 per cent. off two single fares, and are available between England and the Cape of Good Hope for four months, and Natal five months from date of embarkation.

The Rates include a Free Pass by Rail from London to Southampton, or *vice versa*, for Passengers and Baggage, which can be obtained of the Company or their Agents in England. Outward Passengers are freed from Dues on Baggage at both Southampton and Plymouth.

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THE COMPANY'S OFFICES,

Oriental Place, Southampton, & 11, Leadenhall Street, London.



THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

DESCRIPTION.—The territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada contains about 3,500,000 square miles, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and at its southern point reaching the 44th parallel of latitude. It possesses thousands of square miles of the finest forests on the continent; widely-spread coal-fields; extensive and productive fisheries; its rivers and lakes are among the largest and most remarkable in the world, and the millions of acres of prairie lands in the newly opened-up north-west territories are reported as being among the most fertile on the continent of America. Canada is divided into seven provinces as below:

	Square Miles.
1. Quebec containing	193,355
2. Ontario "	107,780
3. Nova Scotia "	21,731
4. New Brunswick "	27,322
5. Prince Edward's Island "	2,134
6. British Columbia "	213,550
7. Manitoba }	" about 120,000
And the North-West Territory. . }	" " 2,640,000

2. **POPULATION.**—The population at the census in 1871 was 3,602,596. Among its inhabitants there were then 219,451 natives of Ireland, 144,999 of England and Wales, 121,074 of Scotland, 64,477 natives of the United States, and 24,162 natives of Germany. The census taken in 1881 shows the population to have much increased. The total population is now 4,352,080. Manitoba alone shows an increase of 289 per cent in the last ten years.

3. **GOVERNMENT.**—The several provinces have local legislatures, and the seat of the Dominion or Federal Parliament is at Ottawa. The Government is conducted on the same principle as that of Great Britain; viz., the responsibility of the Ministers to Parliament. The Governor-General of the Dominion is appointed by the Queen, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces by the Governor-General in Council. Each province is divided into counties and townships, having their own local boards and councils for regulating

local taxation for roads, schools, and other municipal purposes Religious liberty prevails.

4. EDUCATION.—The educational system is under the control of the various provinces. Free schools are provided, and facilities are afforded to successful pupils for obtaining the highest education.

5. MILITIA.—The militia consists of two forces, the active and reserve, the strength of the former being fixed by law at 40,000 (service in which is voluntary), and the latter at 600,000, all male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, being liable to be called upon to serve in cases of emergency. The active militia is clothed, armed with breech-loaders, and equipped, ready to take the field at short notice. The force is commanded by a General Officer of the English army. Infantry schools are established at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, and Halifax, at which officers can obtain certificates. There is also a military college for the education of cadets, with a four years' course of study, at Kingston.

6. TRADE.—The following figures show the imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and also the value of the exports to, and imports from, the United Kingdom during the same period.

	Dollars.
Value of Imports	86,489,747
Value of Exports	87,911,458
Exports to the United Kingdom	45,814,126
Imports from the United Kingdom	34,461,224

An examination of these figures, compared with those of the United States, shows that the imports of Canada from Great Britain, in proportion to the population, represent 38s. per head, as against 7s. per head in the United States.

7. CLIMATE.—In a country like the Dominion of Canada, extending northward from the 44° of latitude, the climate is naturally variable, but, speaking generally, the summers are hotter than in England, and the winters colder. However, if the climate of a country is to be measured by its productions, then Canada, in the quality of her timber, grain, fruits, plants, and animals, must be accorded a front rank. The extremes of cold, though of short duration, and the winter covering of snow, have given Canada the reputation of having an extremely severe climate, and attention has not been sufficiently directed to the circumstance that by the warmth of the summer months the range of production is extended, in grains, from oats and barley to wheat and maize; in fruits, from apples to peaches, grapes, melons, nectarines, and apricots; in vegetables, from turnips, carrots, and cabbages, to the egg-plant and tomatoes. Snow and ice are no drawback to the Canadian winter. To Canada they mean not only protection to her cultivated acres, almost as valuable as a covering of manure, but the conversion of whole areas, during several months in the year, to a surface upon which every man may make his own road, equal to a turnpike, in

any direction, over swamp or field, lake or river, and on which millions of tons are annually transported at the minimum cost, whereby employment is afforded for man and horse when cultivation is arrested by frost. Intensity of winter cold has little effect upon the agriculture of a country except the beneficial one of pulverising the soil where exposed. High spring and summer temperatures, with abundance of rain, secure the certain ripening of maize and the melon in Canada. The difference between the mean annual temperature of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada for the same latitude is very great, that for the latter being much higher; thus wheat is raised with profit in lat. 60° N., long. $122^{\circ} 31'$ W. In Manitoba in lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N., long. $97^{\circ} 30'$ W., wheat is sown in May and reaped the latter end of August, after an interval of 120 days. The great prairie region of Canada has a mean summer temperature of 65° , with abundance of rain; the winters are cold and dry; climate and soil similar to that part of Russia where large cities are found. It is free from pulmonary complaints and fevers of every type, and the country generally is healthy. The snow fall in the west and south-west parts of the territories is comparatively light, and cattle may remain in the open-air all winter subsisting on the prairie grasses, which they obtain by scraping away the snow where necessary.

8. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—There are nearly 8,000 miles of railway in work in the Dominion, extending from the western portions of Ontario to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and St. John in New Brunswick; while its rivers and lakes form a highway during the summer months from the interior to the ocean. It may be mentioned that Canada possesses the most perfect system of inland navigation in the world. At the present time vessels of 600 tons go from Chicago to Montreal by way of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, a distance of 1,261 miles. The locks on the Welland Canal (connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario), and those on the St. Lawrence River, are, however, in course of enlargement to 270 feet long and 45 feet wide, with a depth of 14 feet, and when this great work is completed steamers of 1,500 tons burthen will be able to carry produce direct from Western Canada and the Western States of America to Montreal and Quebec, which will effect a further reduction in the cost of transit of cereals and other products. The distance from Chicago to Montreal (where ocean-going steamers of 4,000 tons can be moored alongside the quays) by the Canadian route is 150 miles less than from Chicago to New York, *viâ* Buffalo and the Erie Canal, and there are sixteen more locks and $89\frac{1}{2}$ feet more lockage by the latter route than by the former. It is therefore expected that, upon the completion of the enlarged canals, within two years, much of the grain from Western Canada, as well as from the Western States of America, will find its way to Europe *viâ* Montreal, as, in addition to its other advantages, the distance from Montreal to Liverpool is about 300 miles less than from New York.

9. POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.—Canada possesses

excellent postal arrangements, a post-office being found in almost every village, and every place of any importance is connected with the electric telegraph.

10. EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—CLASSES OF EMIGRANTS.—The classes which may be recommended to emigrate to Canada are as follows :

1. Tenant farmers in the United Kingdom, who have sufficient capital to enable them to settle on farms, may be advised to go with safety, and with the certainty of doing well. The same remark may apply to any persons who, although not agriculturists, would be able to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits, and who have sufficient means to enable them to take up farms.

2. Produce farmers, and persons with capital seeking investment.

3. Male and female farm labourers, female domestic servants, and mechanics (to whom assisted passages are granted).

The classes which should be warned against emigration to Canada are females above the grade of servants, clerks, shopmen, and persons having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labour, unless they are willing and able to take to it.

TIME TO EMIGRATE.—The best time to arrive in Canada is early in May, when the inland navigation is open, and out-door operations are commencing. The emigrant will then be able to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and to get settled before the winter sets in. The voyage from Liverpool to Quebec occupies, on an average, about ten days by steamer, and the journey to the North-West four days longer.

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

It is now proposed to offer a few remarks on each of the different provinces of which the Dominion of Canada is composed.

QUEBEC.

1. FREE GRANTS OF LAND.—Upon eight of the great colonization roads, every male colonist and emigrant being 18 years of age may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The conditions are that at the end of the fourth year a dwelling must have been erected on the land, and 12 acres be under cultivation. Letters Patent are then granted. Crown lands can also be purchased at 30 cents to 60 cents an acres.

2. HOMESTEAD LAW.—The Province has a homestead law, exempting from seizure, under certain conditions, the property of emigrants.

3. SOIL.—The soil is of very good quality, and its productions are similar to those of other parts of Canada.

4. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—This is afforded by railways and by the River St. Lawrence. This Province contains the two great ports of shipment, Montreal and Quebec, both of which have extensive wharfage accommodation, and ocean-going vessels of 4,000 tons can be moored alongside the quays.

5. CITIES.—The principal cities are Quebec and Montreal, and there are many large towns.

6. MINES AND FISHERIES. — Gold, lead, silver, iron, copper, platinum, &c., are found ; but mining in this Province is only yet in its infancy. Phosphate mining is becoming an important industry ; its value as a fertilizer is recognized in England and France, and large quantities are being exported. The fisheries are abundant, and in 1876 the yield was of the value of 2,097,677 dollars.

ONTARIO.

ONTARIO is the principal Province of the Dominion of Canada. It has a population of over two millions, and its area is greater than that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Its extreme southern boundary extends as far south as Rome in Italy, and it embraces the same latitudes as all the most prosperous countries of Europe.

Hence it will be readily understood how its fine summer climate is capable of bringing to perfection a wider range of productions than is possible in the more northern latitudes of the British Isles. For example, maize or Indian corn, melons, pumpkins, and other semi-tropical products are among the common crops of Ontario, whilst grapes and peaches are abundantly grown in the open air.

The capital of Ontario is Toronto, with a rapidly-increasing population of nearly 100,000. The other principal towns are Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, and London.

Though agriculture and the timber trade are the chief industries, manufactures of nearly every kind flourish throughout the Province.

Ontario has a high reputation in the markets of the world for its fruits, grains, and dairy products, which are exported in immense quantities.

The climate and soil are also well adapted for the raising of cattle, sheep, and horses, in which an important and rapidly increasing trade is already established with this country.

Ontario is justly celebrated for its system of public instruction, which affords unsurpassed facilities for preparing children for the various callings or professions in which they are intended to engage. All the public schools are free.

The rate of interest in Ontario being higher than in this country, whilst living and education are cheaper, Ontario affords special advantages to families of independent but limited means, who have children to educate and settle in life.

The avenues to the highest public employment, as well as to the learned professions, are all freely open to merit.

All religious denominations are on a footing of equality before the law, being supported on the voluntary system.

The political and municipal institutions of the Province are established on a thoroughly liberal basis, the important principles of popular representation and responsible government being fully recognised in all.

The climate is eminently healthy, and conducive to longevity.

The people of Ontario—like Canadians generally—are law-abiding, and life and property have the same security there as here.

The Province is well supplied with railroads and telegraphs, and its inland water communications are unrivalled.

There is an excellent postal system established, which penetrates to the remotest settlements.

In short, all public institutions and works are conducted and carried forward with a spirit of enterprise which keeps them well abreast of the progress of the age.

In the older settled sections of the Province improved farms, with dwellings and everything ready for occupation, can be had for from £4 to £10 per acre; terms of payment easy. These farms are especially suitable to tenant farmers and others with capital, who wish to avoid the rough experiences and discomforts which are inseparable from an entirely new settlement.

Farm labourers are much in demand throughout the Province at good wages. Good steady men do not as a rule remain long in the position of labourers, but speedily acquire land, and become farmers on their own account.

In fact, the great bulk of Ontario farmers, including many of the most wealthy and prosperous men in the Province, commenced their career with comparatively little or no capital. Persevering industry, together with sobriety and prudent management, are the certain means of success.

In certain parts of the Province Free Grants of Land are given by the Government to actual settlers, each head of a family receiving 200 acres, and each unmarried member of the family, male or female, receiving 100 acres.

The "settlement duties" are the clearing of 15 acres on each allotment, the building of a habitable house, and the occupation of the same for at least six months each year. On the due performance of these conditions the settler obtains from the Government a patent, making the land his own property. On the other hand, failure to comply with the conditions within five years forfeits the settler's claim to the allotment.

Only those who feel equal to the task of clearing a bush farm, and encountering the difficulties incident to a new settlement, should attempt it. They should have at least £100 to begin with.

Common labourers, as well as most kinds of tradesmen and mechanics, find ready employment, at wages varying from 5s. to 10s. per day.

Female Domestic Servants are in constant and urgent demand, at good wages.

Abundant openings may be found throughout Ontario for respectable youths and young men who are desirous of learning Canadian farming, where they would be treated like members of the family. In return for their work, which they would share in common with the farmer himself, or his sons, they would receive board and lodging and wages, according to capacity, or as might be agreed upon.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF ONTARIO.

In the years 1879 and 1880 a number of tenant farmers, representing different districts of the United Kingdom, visited Canada for the purpose of reporting upon its agricultural capabilities and resources to their friends at home. A few extracts from their reports bearing on the Province of Ontario are as follows :

Mr. GEORGE COWAN, Annan.

"I visited the great fruit-growing districts of Grimsby and St. Catherine's, the last-named town being not far distant from the world-renowned Falls of Niagara, which I need scarcely inform you I also went to see, and the sight of which, had I seen nothing more during my visit to America, would have amply repaid me for my journey. At Grimsby I had the pleasure of meeting two very old friends in the persons of Messrs. Hewetson, well known to many people in this country as brothers of the present tenant of Balterson, near Newton-Stewart. These gentlemen, with whom I spent two pleasant days, have been many years resident in Canada, have been very successful, and although they have still a warm side to their native country, prefer living where they are to returning to the land of their birth ; and I may here notice that I found this feeling very general amongst all classes of people with whom I came in contact, which of itself says a good deal for the Dominion as a place to live in. The country around Grimsby is very beautiful, lying below high lands covered with fine timber, the land sloping gently down to Lake Ontario. Nearly the whole district is devoted to the growing of peaches, apples, grapes, and many other varieties of fruits. It is well sheltered from frosty winds, and the soil, which is a sandy loam of a red colour, peculiar to that part of the country, is from two to three feet in depth, and the subsoil is sand, resting on the red sandstone. Mr. Hewetson first drove me through a beautiful country to the residence of Mr. Wolverton, who owns a large orchard of eighteen acres, situated about a couple of miles from Grimsby. Mr. Wolverton has about five acres planted with apple trees, of which there are about seventy to the acre ; and five acres in peaches, with from 140 to 150 trees per acre. The latter were about ten years old, and this year produced 1,500 bushels of this luscious fruit, which he sold for two dollars, or over 8s. per bushel, yielding him the handsome return of £120 per acre. We afterwards visited Mr. Kitchen, whose orchard extends to sixty acres. This gentleman informed me that his orchard contained 3,000 apple trees, 500 peach, cherry, pear, and plum trees, and 1,000 grape vines. He sold last year 2,000 barrels of apples at two dollars per barrel, his average yearly sale of fruit and wines amounting to 8,000 dollars, or between £1,600 and £1,700."

Mr. JOHNSTONE, Low Burnthwaite, near Carlisle.

"The Canadian people as a rule are a kind and most hospitable class. The way the original settlers cleared thousands of acres of land in the face of great difficulties is very creditable to them. A person who has never been there would hardly credit the size and quality of the fruits, roots, and vegetables. The roads as a rule are good, and railways are running over the most part of the country. Their farm implements are more lightly and elegantly made than our own, and quite as serviceable. Their schools are free, and perhaps their school system is the most

perfect in the world. The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter, but much drier than here. The farm buildings are mostly wood, and as they do not stack their crops, the barns are very large. A great many of the houses are built of brick, and very elegantly constructed. The cattle as a rule are not so good as we have. The horses are something like our coaching horse, being very active, and from their spring being short, they are capable of doing a great deal of work when it is much required. Sheep are very good as a rule. The farmers keep up the roads by statute labour, each having so much to do, according to the quantity of land he holds. The fences are all made of wood of various kinds. The farmers in Canada as a rule are not good farmers, although some are as good as we have in England. Their corn market is generally in the street. They bring their grain in waggons, and sell it out of them. Canada is a very well-watered country."

Mr. BIGGAR, The Grange, Dalbeattie.

"A great deal of Western Ontario would compare very favourably with some parts of England. The land is good, and fairly managed. There is a nice proportion of timber, and the farmers' houses are in many cases exceedingly neat and comfortable. They have, in fact, an air of refinement and prosperity beyond what we expected in a comparatively new country. We believe it would be hard to find in any country of similar size so many men who have done as well as Ontario farmers. Many who went out thirty to forty years ago with nothing, now own farms and stock worth £2,000 to £6,000. There are, however, a good many who have mortgages on their farms to a considerable amount, for which they pay 7 to 8 per cent. interest. This, together with bad seasons and emigration to the north-west, accounts for the large number of farms which are at present for sale. I may here remark that the custom of letting land is not so common as in this country. Farms are only let from year to year, and as the tenant in these circumstances is supposed to take out what he can, owners are more ready to sell than to let. At the same time, it is possible to get farms on rent, and emigrants from this country would do well to rent a farm for a year or two until they have time to look around."

Mr. JAMES PALMER, Somersetshire.

"I am much pleased with Canada; for the prospects are different to what they are in England, especially for farmers. My sons are delighted with the country and the farms. I have purchased for them in all 273 acres, in two farms situated seven miles from this, near the main road towards Exeter. They have a good house on each lot, with orchards, out-buildings, &c., and seventy-five acres fenced and under cultivation on each lot. The whole cost 7,500 dollars—less than I had to pay rent for land in two years in Somersetshire—that is to say, two years' rent per acre. I can strongly recommend this country (Ontario) to my friends and others who intend to emigrate."

HUNT W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P., Stewartson, County Tyrone, Ireland.

"Almost all the crops I saw, except the spring wheat, were very fine, though the management of them in general was not all that one could desire. There could not be any doubt of the very great fertility of the soil, mostly a dark, sandy loam. The climate too I considered much

better than that of Ireland, fruit, wheat, peas, and corn coming to much greater perfection than with us. Though the thermometer in July was from 100 to 130 degrees of heat out of doors, I was not so much annoyed or inconvenienced by it as I have often been at home, when it stood at from 70 to 90. This I attribute to the dry, clear atmosphere, instead of the moist heat of Ireland. For much the same reason, I was told and believe, the cold in winter is not at all so much felt as has been generally reported and believed here.

"I was very much pleased with some parts of the country I went through, but particularly with the neighbourhood of St. Catherine's, and am satisfied that for persons of middle age without large families and with a moderate amount of capital, Ontario is a very good place to settle, particularly for those who have the knowledge and taste for raising fruit, which pays exceedingly well, peaches, grapes, &c., coming to perfection in the open air."

Mr. GORDON, Comlongon Main, Annan, Dumfriesshire.

"Leaving Niagara, we returned to Toronto, passing through hopyards and magnificent orchards of peaches, apples, &c.—the climate and soil being admirably adapted to the growth of these products. After spending one night in Toronto, we left for London, to attend a local show or fair, as it is named in Canada. We found the exhibits much as at Ottawa, except the sheep, which were decidedly better. The soil, judging by the view we got of it from the railway carriage from Toronto to London, is rather stiff, except in the neighbourhood of Guelph, which is a good district, and well farmed. Orchards abound; and young wheat when we were there, in the end of September, was from six inches to one foot high—much too luxuriant we thought.

"From London we passed through Bothwell to Chatham, then along Lake Erie shore to Blenheim and Thamesville, and thence to Ingersoll. Soil of almost any quality can be got on this route, from forest lands at £2 to magnificent deep clay and sandy loams, worth from £15 to £25 per acre. The Indian corn grows here luxuriantly, yielding from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Fall or autumn wheat, clover for seed, and roots, are the principal crops. The farmers are making experiments in growing sugar beet, which, if successful, will return them £40 per acre. They are promised by a company £1 per ton for the roots delivered at drying kilns, erected from five to ten miles apart. The pulp when dried is forwarded to the sugar factory; and as they estimate they can grow on this land forty to fifty tons per acre, the success of the experiment is looked for anxiously. Orchards are also a feature of this district, particularly along Lake Erie shore. Making Ingersoll and Woodstock our headquarters, we drove to Paris, Brantford, East Zorra, Norwich, Dereham, and Simcoe. This is a great dairy district, the cows being almost entirely of the native breed, although some have a dash of the shorthorn in them. Well-managed cheese factories stud the district, which collect the milk night and morning with their own carts. They are owned generally by a company of the farmers themselves, who put in a manager, and remunerate him either in cheese or a percentage on the year's sales in money. The expenses are deducted at balancing time, and each farmer gets an equivalent of money in proportion to the quantity of milk he supplied to the factory. In this way a much more uniform make for the whole district is secured, and consequently a higher price. One factory was making one ton per day, and another 15 cwt. Unfortunately some of the managers had sold their season's make at 3½d. per lb., a very unremunerative price; but before we left it had risen

to 5¹/₂d. This will encourage dealers to give a good price for next season's make. Fruit is grown here also in abundance. The soil is very variable, and suited to all kinds of crops. We came across an Osage orange fence when near Lake Erie, which grows so close, so quickly, and is of such a prickly nature, that all further difficulty in the matter of permanent fencing seems to be at an end. The fencing question would have been a difficult one to solve in a few years, as wood is getting in some districts scarce and dear. There are no stones, at least you can travel miles without seeing one, and our whitethorn will not grow. When at Brantford we visited the celebrated Bow Park farm, where the largest herd of shorthorns in the world is kept, and saw a number of animals of great merit. The farm is kept entirely or nearly so for raising food for these cattle.

"In this district it is the practice to sow both rye and Indian corn to be used as green fodder, or made into hay. Indian corn yields 40 to 50 tons of green food, and when made into hay about 9 tons per acre. It is considered equal to turnips for feeding cattle. Timothy, orchard grass, and clover are the only grass seeds sown in the province. Permanent pasture is, I believe, unknown. Our next move was to Stratford, thence to Listowel, Harriston, Walkerton, Clinton, and Seaforth, where we took rail to Guelph. We saw the same variations in soil and crops as in other parts of the Province; but noticed that although the land was fully as good as we had seen, it was not so well farmed, nor were the houses and buildings so good, and orchards were not so numerous. We were informed that it was a younger farming country, which would account in a great measure for these deficiencies. These remarks do not apply to the immediate neighbourhood of either Stratford or Guelph. The Agricultural College here is a grand institution, and says much for the enterprise of the Ontarians. It is a fine building, about a mile out of the town of Guelph, and situated on a rising ground about the centre of the farm. There is accommodation for 91 students, and at present it is quite full. The students practically execute the whole labour on the farm, and are instructed in the sciences applicable to agriculture and horticulture, the course of instruction lasting two years. The Government aids private parties in providing the funds, and in addition each student pays about £20 a year. He, however, is paid in return for his work, and it is calculated, if he is careful, that he should save £7 each year. Judge, then, of the value of an institution which teaches what will be all-important to future generations of farmers, and at the same time may be a source of present profit to the student. Our own country might well follow such an example. There is a staff of professors, headed by a principal, and instructors in the working and stock departments. The farm is over 500 acres in extent, the soil being in some fields a sandy, and in others a clay loam, with a gravel subsoil. We were informed that their wheat crop averages 35 bushels. After leaving Guelph we again returned to Toronto, and from there visited St. Catherine's, and passed Grimsby and the Welland Canal. Near St. Catherine's we visited a manufactory of native wine. The vineyard which supplies the grapes is 50 acres in extent; the soil is a stiff clay of a reddish colour, which is considered the best class of soil for fruit growing. The climate here is remarkably mild; winter is shorter and not so severe as in other parts of Ontario. The Welland Canal passes St. Catherine's. There is a new one in the course of construction, which is of a capacity to allow Atlantic steamboats to pass up through it, and thence to the great lakes. The neighbourhood of Grimsby is admitted to be the best fruit district in Canada."

Mr. ELLIOTT, Hollybush, Galashiels.

"Sept. 27th.—Arrived at Toronto, noon, passing through some very good country along the shores of the Lake Ontario. The crops, from the appearance of the stubble, had been good. Few turnips grown in the district; fine country for fruit. We saw many large orchards as we passed along at the farm places. Good crops of second clover which were being cut for seed. Farmers all busy sowing wheat, and many fields well up. Land can be bought here for 40 dollars per acre. In the afternoon we sailed across the Lake to Niagara. Sept. 28th.—Visited the Falls (a very grand sight), and all places of interest in the neighbourhood. This is a great fruit-growing district. Sept. 29th.—Left Niagara for Toronto, by way of Hamilton; passed through some fair good country, and for the most part badly farmed; fruit and wheat being the principal crops, the pastures having a poor appearance. After leaving Hamilton, the farming improved. Coming along we saw a good number of well-bred cattle in the fields. Sept. 30th.—Set off for London by way of Grand Trunk Railway, which we reached at 1 p.m. Passed through a good country most of the way; fairly well farmed. Very little pasture land, and what was looked poor and closely eaten. A good many fairly bred cattle along the route. Visited the exhibition for a short time. Oct. 1st.—Visited Mr. Carling's, M.P., extensive breweries; a very interesting sight—petroleum being the only fuel used in the works. The barley and hops used are grown in the neighbourhood. Drove out to the waterworks, and returned by steamboat on the Thames. A very fine sail. Afterwards visited the Exhibition, where every class of stock was well represented; as also machinery, implements, and manufactures of all kinds, together with the usual display of fruits, vegetables, and roots. I was very favourably impressed with the tall and healthy appearance of the people here, especially the ladies; and there can be no better sign of a good country than the healthy appearance of its people. Oct. 2nd.—Left London by 5.40 a.m. train for Bothwell, from whence we drove to Dresden by way of Florence, through a middling country. The soil very unequal; in some parts light and sandy, while others again were strong clay; then sometimes would pass through good loamy soil, in parts very badly farmed. The straw apparently is of no value to the farmers, as in many instances it is allowed to rot in the fields. From Desden to Chat-ham (the latter a fine town of 8,000 inhabitants) through a fine country, and many portions of it well farmed, although the wasteful practice of leaving the straw in the fields to rot, and in many instances burning it, was being very generally practised. Oct. 3rd.—Took an extensive circuitous drive this forenoon, when we saw by far the best land we had yet seen. Saw very fine farms on both sides of the river Thames, upon which there is communication with the lakes by steamboat. The land in this district is of a strong loamy nature, and will grow any kind of crops in abundance year after year without manure. We saw large fields of very fine maize in this district, also great fields of wheat grown successively thereon for many years. It is also a very good grazing country. Some of the farmers here fatten a large number of cattle for export to Britain, which, they informed us, had paid them very well, and to all appearance it is a trade that will extend very rapidly. In the afternoon we drove by way of Buckhorn to Blenheim, through a fine country, and generally well farmed. Grapes, peaches, and apples are very extensively grown in this district in the open air. We drove for many miles along the highway, with orchards on both sides, which extend all the way to Detroit, a distance of over 30 miles. The fruit was most abundant, and

is a very profitable crop. They are starting sugar beet factories in this district. The sugar beet here grows to perfection from 40 to 50 tons per acre, and for which they get 5 dollars per ton at the factory. I consider a great portion of the land I saw to-day as good, and in many instances much better, than the land around Edinburgh, and, as I said before, it will grow wheat and maize year after year without manure. Saw again to-day great stacks of straw burning, a most wasteful practice. Driving through the district in company with the Sheriff, I drew his attention to this, and suggested that he should pass an Act making it criminal to put such good fodder into flames, at which he laughed, and said he thought it a good idea. In reference to this, the Sheriff told me of an enterprising farmer who had shifted his barns three times to get rid of accumulated manure. The Sheriff had also seen large quantities of straw pitched into the river from the thrashing machine. Farms here can be bought at from 20 to 75 dollars per acre, according to the state of cultivation and buildings. *Oct. 4th.*—Drove this morning towards the lake. The land is good, with a gentle slope and southern exposure, and grows any kind of crop to perfection. Some farms here could be bought from 30 to 50 dollars per acre. Looked like a good investment. *Oct. 7th.*—Our drive from Woodstock to-day was through a very fine country, where we saw some very good, well-farmed land. Visited several large cheese factories, which seemed to be well managed, everything being the perfection of cleanliness. Mr. Smith, whom we called upon, had just tied up 40 cattle to feed, which he informed us was very profitable. We stayed dinner with Mr. Donaldson, originally from Cumberland, who has a fine farm of 300 acres, for part of which he paid 85 dollars per acre. His barns and stables are well arranged and substantial, and everything well managed. From this we drove to Ingersoll, through a very good country as a rule, rather more hilly than we had yet seen. Saw a very considerable number of cattle and sheep in the fields, mostly fair sorts. Principally a dairy district, all the milk being sent into the cheese. Cows, we are informed, will pay 30 to 40 dollars each. *Oct. 8th.*—From Ingersoll to Norwich we drove through a very fine country, where we saw a great many farms with fine brick houses and other substantial outbuildings. Judging from outward appearances, farmers in this district seem to be in a very prosperous condition. There is here a very considerable extent of grazing land, well stocked with good cattle. From Norwich to Woodstock the land is much the same, all the farmers seemingly prosperous, houses and outbuildings good, and the land well cultivated. Farms here would sell from 70 to 80 dollars per acre, but not many in this district for sale. I called on Mr. Alexander Hunter, my predecessor in my farm Allanshaws. It is needless to say he was delighted to see me. He has now retired from farming, and lives in the outskirts of the town, where he has a very fine place. *Oct. 10th.*—Driving by Lake Erie shore, along with Mr. Hunter, as far as Port Dover, we saw a number of good farms. He gave me a very good report of the country generally for farming. In his own word, 'You can grow any kind of crop to perfection.' He has grown some seasons 400 bushels of carrots (60 lbs. per bushel) upon a quarter of an acre. He also says, 'Put a sheep on the worst ground in Canada, and it will make it thick fat,' which I can corroborate, having never seen a lean sheep while there. *Oct. 11th.*—Came by rail from Simcoe to Stratford, it being market day there for wheat, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds, also poultry and butchers' meat. Price of wheat 1 dollar 20 cents per bushel, turkeys about 75 cents, geese 50 to 60 cents, and chickens from 12 to 25 cents. Drove out in the afternoon with Mr. Hay, M.P.P. We saw many fine farms. The fall wheat was more forward here

than districts we have yet visited. Land here can be bought with good buildings from 30 to 60 dollars per acre. *Oct. 12th*—Sunday. *Oct. 13th*.—Drove to Milverton, and called upon several farmers, old countrymen, who had all been very successful. A good country, in parts recently settled. Farms can be bought here from 30 to 50 dollars per acre. Saw a great many good cattle, which they feed for the British market. From Milverton to Listowel we drove through a fine country—a good part new; all the wheat forward. *Oct. 14th*.—We went to see a rotary plough working in a stubble field close by the town. This is a most remarkable implement. When some little improvements are made upon it which the inventor explained to us he meant to carry out, I am certain it will come into general use for some kinds of work. A boy with a pair of light horses will plough five acres a day with it. Afterwards drove into the country, returning to Listowel for luncheon. We passed through a considerable section of lately reclaimed land; in many parts the wheat was very far forward, and in some instances inclined to 'lodge,' which shows the richness of the soil. From Listowel to Harrison, Co. Wellington, drove through a good country, mostly new. In passing along we saw lots of very well-bred cattle. A good many roots grown here, and all a good crop. Land can be bought here from 25 to 50 dollars per acre. *Oct. 15th*.—From Harrison we drove to Walkerton by way of Newstead, in Co. Bruce, through a fair good country, some parts new and more hilly than what we had yet seen. Saw many good stone farm houses. A good many Germans in this locality, who are generally good farmers. *Oct. 16th*.—Drove a wide circuit this forenoon, calling at Mr. Rivers', who is originally from Devonshire. He has a herd of very good short-horn cattle, and very excellent root crops. We had luncheon with him. The land we passed through to-day is mostly of a light description. Came to Wingham, in County Huron, through a great portion of new country. The soil mostly of a rich nature. Land, where we have been to-day, can be bought from 25 to 50 dollars per acre. *Oct. 17th*.—Went by rail from Wingham to Clinton, whence we drove to Seaforth, through a very good well-farmed country. In passing along we pulled wheat over two feet high which was sown in September. I may mention that we have seen hundreds of acres stocked with cattle, and sheep to keep it down. There are large numbers of well-bred cattle in this district, which is one of the best we had seen; price of land here from 60 to 80 dollars per acre. Took train at Seaforth for Guelph, passing through a good and fairly well-farmed country all the way.

"We called at Mr. Whitslaw's (originally from Berwickshire), a fine farm of 350 acres, well cultivated. We saw there a very fine flock of Leicester sheep, and some good cattle. Moving on we called on Mr. Hobson, who has also a fine farm of 350 acres, and a herd of good short-horns. *Oct. 19th*.—Sunday. After church drove with Mr. Laidlaw, M.P. for Guelph (originally from Hawick), to his farm, about seven miles from the town. He has a fine place and a good stock. He has kindly sent me a statement of what he considers can be made of a 200 acre farm under ordinary circumstances. This I believe to be a very fair and moderately-drawn statement, as far as I am able to judge, and which goes to prove that $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. can be made off farming capital, but this does not include the increase in the value of the land. *Oct. 21st*.—Came by rail to Toronto through a good country. Toronto is a large and fine city, beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Ontario. Splendid villas extend far out into the country in every direction. *Oct. 22nd*.—We visited several good farms in Toronto which were for sale. The proprietors were asking from 125 dollars per acre; I think a high price. *Oct. 23rd*.—We

went by rail to St. Catherine's and drove into the country—a great fruit-growing district. We visited a vineyard of 50 acres—a most interesting sight—where they were just finishing gathering the grapes which they make into wine. This industry, it is expected, will grow into greater proportions.”

Mr. JAMES BRUCE, of Collithie, Gartly, Aberdeenshire.

“In conclusion, I may say to those persons who intend to emigrate from their native land, the claims of Canada are in many ways great. In the Dominion is found the nearest of all the British Colonies, within only a few days' sailing from Liverpool, which has access to all the advantages that civilization can boast of. The people are kind and hospitable; in short, kinder people are not on the face of the earth; and the hospitality which is extended to the visitor, even though a perfect stranger, is worthy of remark. They are a people peaceable and law-abiding, and as much security for life and property exists as at home. They are social and intellectual, and always ready to impart information upon any subject. By emigrating to Canada the emigrant helps to build up the empire of which he is at present a member, and which is the glory of the world. He goes to a country where he will find a people the same as at home, with no Lynch law, and no law of naturalization comes in the way of his right to become a citizen as in the United States. By going to Canada he does not ‘absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity’ to Great Britain and Ireland, the land which gave him birth, the mother country, which is the pride and admiration of the whole world.

“To the farmer in quest of a farm to better his position, he will find in the older Provinces plenty of desirable farms, with comfortable houses and commodious barns, and if the farm is once paid for he owns a home from which he cannot be evicted, and where he will get full benefit of such things as permanent improvements and unexhausted manures. The capital which is required to stock a farm in this country is sufficient to pay for the farm and stocking in addition. From balance-sheets which have been drawn up by farmers a profit of at least six per cent. is made on the outlay, over the living on the farm. When farms are rented a larger profit is made, as the owner seldom receives more than five per cent. for his investment.

“EDUCATION.—The system of education is good, and second to none in the world. In the Province of Ontario the Townships are divided into school sections, suitable for one school, and in these sections three trustees are elected to manage the affairs of the school for three years. It is the duty of the County Council to raise an equivalent amount to that apportioned by the Minister of Education for the payment of teachers' salaries, &c. Therefore all public schools are free; no such thing as school fees being known, and no family can be much beyond two miles from the school. This great privilege is something worth considering to those persons who think of leaving their native country to settle in another, as the value of education is only properly known and appreciated when wanting. There are 224 urban school boards, and 4,751 rural school sections in the Province, which contains a population of about two millions. There are 4,990 public schools, employing about 6,500 teachers. The school population numbers 492,360, and no less than 489,015 are in attendance, which certainly is a remarkable exhibit; the expenditure for the last fiscal year 1878 being 2,889,347 dollars. The Roman Catholics have also in the Province 177 separate schools, and 25,280 pupils are in attendance. Those pupils who want a higher and a

better education than can be obtained at a public school find in various parts of the country high or grammar schools, managed in a similar manner by a Board of Trustees. In the Province there are 104 high schools, and 10,574 students. The expenditure connected with these schools amounted to 396,010 dollars. It is at these institutions where the students receive that classical education and that training which is necessary before entering the study of the medical or other professions. For the study of the various professions there are Colleges at Montreal, Toronto, and various other places."

Professor SHELDON, an eminent authority on agricultural questions, paid a visit to Canada last year, and has given the results of his observations in a small pamphlet, just published by official authority. Speaking of the province of Ontario, Professor Sheldon says :

"Of the southern part of this Province I cannot speak in terms other than of warm praise. Generally speaking, this favoured portion of the Province has a rolling, and, in some parts, almost a hilly surface; in certain localities, as that of Hamilton, for instance, the surface is much broken and almost precipitous here and there; but as a rule the great bulk of the land in this part of the Province, with the exception of rocky or swampy districts, is easily cultivable when it is cleared of timber and the roots are pulled out. Thirty or forty years ago Ontario must have been a very heavily-wooded district, and the labour of clearing the hundreds and thousands of beautiful farms must have been prodigious. In the district to which these remarks more especially refer, the work of clearing is for the most part done, but there are still many extensive tracts of timber-land here and there, and most of the farms have a smaller or greater proportion of uncleared land on them. This land is kept to grow wood for fencing and for fuel.

"This portion of Ontario may be regarded as the garden of the Dominion—literally as well as figuratively the garden—for it is there that apples, pears, grapes, peaches, melons, and the like grow in the greatest profusion, and with the least trouble on the part of the farmer. Every farm has its orchard, and it is purely the farmer's fault if the orchard is not an excellent one; for the climate and the soil are clearly all that can be desired, and the trees will do their share of the work, provided the right sorts are planted. It is usual to plant out peach and apple trees alternately and in rows in a new orchard, and the apple trees are at the distance apart which will be right when they are full grown; this is done because the peach trees come to maturity first, and have done bearing before the apple trees require all the room; the peach trees are then cut down, and the apple trees occupy all the room. These trees are planted in rows at right angles, so that there is a clear passage between them whichever way we look, and the land can be freely cultivated among them: it is, in fact, usual to take crops of wheat, or oats, or maize from the land during the time trees are young, and we often see fine crops of golden grain overtopped by noble young trees laden with fruit. A farmer may not, of course, look to fruit alone to grow rich on; but he often nets a nice roll of dollars out of it, and, to say the least, it is conducive to happiness to be well supplied with fruit, while to live in a climate and on a soil that will produce it abundantly is always desirable. . . .

"I had the pleasure of being present at the agricultural shows of Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal, and I may say that I have seen no shows in England, except the Royal and the Bath and West of England, that can

claim to be ahead of them in aggregate merit. The Montreal Show is a new one, and in a short time will also be a very good one, no doubt; in any case, its permanent buildings are the best I have seen, either in Canada or the States. The Canadians throw themselves with great spirit into enterprises of this kind, and these shows are a great credit and ornament to the Dominion.

"The school accommodation of the settled districts of Canada, and the quality of the education given to the children, are among the country's greatest merits and ornaments. The school-houses are frequently the most prominent buildings in many of the towns and villages, and throughout the Dominion the education of the young is regarded as a matter of vital importance, and one of the highest duties of citizenship. Everywhere primary education is free, the poor man's child enjoying advantages equal to the rich man's, and even in the higher branches of education in the colleges the fees are merely nominal, the State providing all the machinery and defraying nearly all the cost. The education of all children between the ages of seven and twelve is compulsory, and Acts of Parliament are in force under which delinquent parents may be fined for neglecting to send their children to school. It is impossible not to discern in these provisions one of the surest pledges of the future greatness of the country, and they obviously provide the poor man with advantages greater than those he will meet with in most parts of England. One of the first duties of a new district is to erect a school-house with ample accommodation, and so imbued are the people with the need and wisdom of such an act, that the provision is made with alacrity. Sectarian differences are arranged by the erection, where necessary, of separate schools, but in any case the children are bound to be educated. It may be true that the support of the high schools should come in a larger measure from those who benefit by them, and in time no doubt this part of the educational question will be more or less modified; yet it cannot be denied that if the Provincial Governments have erred at all in this matter, they have erred on the right side. It is not competent for me to go farther into the question in this report; but it is important to notify to intending emigrants that, at all events their children are sure to be provided, according to the measure of each one's capacity, with the knowledge which is power."

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

"I spoke to several inhabitants of *Muskoka Free Grant District*, and they seemed to me not only well satisfied, but proud of their success. They certainly had to work hard at first; but in a few years—*four or five*—they were independent. *A farmer with a few hundred pounds can buy a farm in good working order in the older districts.* Capitalists can get good interest for their money."

CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq., M.P.

"We observe Messrs. C. S. READ, Esq., M.P., and ALBERT PELL, Esq., M.P., the Assistant-Commissioners, were present at the Ontario Exhibition on the 17th of September, and inspected the stock. They also visited the Model Farm at Guelph, and were accompanied by the Hon. OLIVER MOWAT, Hon. Mr. WOOD, and Hon. Mr. CROOKS. Messrs. READ and PELL were shown round the buildings and farm by Mr. JOHNSTONE, the President, and Mr. BROWN, Professor of Agriculture, and seemed much pleased with their visit. After spending three or four hours at the exhibition, they returned to Toronto. At the banquet,

which took place in the evening, Messrs. PELL and READ spoke, *the latter assuring the company that the position of the Canadian farmer was far preferable to that of the English farmer.*—*The Live Stock Journal*, October 3rd, 1879.

THOMAS B. POTTER, Esq., M.P.,

Writing to the *Daily News* from Ontario, September 20th, 1879, said of that portion of Canada : "I had no conception of the richness of the soil, or of the climate in which peaches ripen on standard trees, and there is every evidence of a thriving and well-to-do and progressive people. The farmer will find an admirable system of education almost free of cost, and many advantages to make up what he leaves behind, and he will buy the land he tills for very few years' rental in England."

MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

THE PRAIRIE SECTION.

THE Prairie Section of the Canadian North-West, extending westward from the neighbourhood of Winnipeg to the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of over eight hundred miles, contains large tracts of the finest agricultural land in the world. The prairie is generally rolling or undulating, with clumps of wood and lines of forest here and there. It abounds with lakes, lakelets, and running streams, in the neighbourhood of which the scenery in many parts has been described as rivalling the finest park scenery in England.

The richness of the soil and the salubrity of the climate, which is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of grain and raising of stock, will assuredly cause this vast tract of country to become in the near future the home of millions of happy and prosperous people.

HOW TO REACH THERE.

The journey from England, Scotland, Ireland, or the Continent, right through to Manitoba, usually takes about fifteen days.

WHEN TO GO.

From April to June is the best time for a man with limited means to start for Manitoba, because he will have a chance to get some work done on his farm in time, probably, to secure a partial crop the first year. March is too early, because the roads will not be in good condition for travelling when Manitoba is reached. Probably the finest time of the year for a man with means to go and locate land is August, September, and even October ; but he must not expect to be able to do much in the way of improvements till the following spring.

WHAT TO DO ON REACHING MANITOBA.

On arriving at Winnipeg the first step should be to visit the Land Office of the Government or Canadian Pacific Railway, and there inspect the field notes and maps descriptive of the lands. This will enable the intending settler to choose a locality in which to seek his farm. He should then take the numbers of several sections, such as

appear to him suitable, and the following morning he can proceed westward, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the station nearest the spot which he intends to personally inspect, and which will then be only a few miles distant over the prairie. As soon as a section is chosen, the best plan is to return at once to the railway station, and telegraph its number to the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg, asking him to hold it in case some one else might wish to purchase it in the meantime. The first payment can then be remitted by post, and thus the intending settler will not require to return to Winnipeg unless he wishes to do so. In the case of taking free homesteads, pre-empting or purchasing from the Government, the business will have to be transacted at the nearest of the following Dominion Land Offices:

WINNIPEG OFFICE	...	G. NEWCOMBE, Acting Agent.
NELSONVILLE OFFICE	...	HENRY LANDERKIN, Acting Agent.
GLADSTONE OFFICE	...	JOSEPH GRAHAM, Acting Agent.
ODANAH OFFICE	...	A. E. FISHER, Acting Agent.
BIRTLE OFFICE...	...	A. J. BELCH, Acting Agent.
BRANDON OFFICE	...	GEO. NEWCOMBE, Acting Agent.
TURTLE MOUNTAIN OFFICE	...	G. F. NEWCOMBE, Acting Agent.
PRINCE ALBERT OFFICE	...	GEORGE DUCK, Acting Agent.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD LOTS.

A "homestead," which is limited in extent to a farm of 160 acres, is a *free gift* from the Government, on condition of three years' actual residence and cultivation; but a pre-emption entry, giving the right of priority of purchase at a future period for an additional tract of 160 acres, is also allowed to each homestead settler, who may occupy and cultivate the whole 320 acres for three years without any payment whatever, subject, however, to the fulfilment of the obligations attaching to the homestead grant.

A settler must commence residence within six months after entry, and may not absent himself from his homestead for a longer period than six months without special leave from the Minister of the Interior, to obtain which the application should set forth in plain terms the grounds upon which the indulgence is asked. The affidavit of the applicant would lend weight to his representation of the circumstances.

Only the *even-numbered sections* of a township can be taken up as homesteads and pre-emptions.

Settlers in townships where wood is scarce, or altogether wanting, are allowed to purchase "wood lots," not exceeding twenty acres in size, out of timbered land, in some adjacent locality reserved for the purpose. The price of wood lots is £1 per acre.

Settlers are strictly forbidden to dispose of wood from off their homesteads, pre-emptions, or wood lots (previous to issue of patent), to saw-mill proprietors, or any person other than an actual settler for his own use. Breach of this condition entails forfeiture of entries for all three, with other penalties.

While he faithfully performs the homestead conditions a settler enjoys the full rights of proprietorship, even previous to receiving patent. Non-fulfilment of conditions, however, renders the entries of homestead, pre-emption, and wood lot subject to cancellation, the right to hold the two latter claims being entirely contingent on actual performance of homestead obligations. On cancellation all improvements become forfeited to the Crown, and the ex-holder is prohibited from making a second homestead entry.

The title of all lands remains with the Crown till after the patent is issued. Unpatented lands are consequently not liable to seizure for debt, nor do they afford any security for obtaining credit or loans. In case a settler dies, the law allows his executors to fulfil the deceased's homestead obligation, that the estate may be secured to his heirs.

Any man over eighteen years of age, or any woman who is the sole head of a family, may take up a homestead. If the citizen of a foreign country, such settler is required to become a British subject by naturalization, previous to issue of patent, which can be done under the law on completion of his or her three years' residence on the homestead.

The prices charged by the Government for pre-emption lots are as follows: For lands in classes A, B, and C, or those within the Railway Belt, 10s. per acre; for lands in class D, or outside the Railway Belt, 8s. per acre. Payments to be made in one sum at the end of three years from date of entry. A fee of £2 is charged when taking a homestead.

LIBERALITY OF CANADIAN LAND REGULATIONS.

The taking of a homestead does not prevent you from pre-empting or purchasing other government lands.

It is provided by the Canadian Naturalization Act that aliens may acquire and hold real and personal property of every description in the same manner and in all respects as a natural-born British subject.

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

The Canadian North-West is laid off in townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of 640 acres each, which are again subdivided into quarter sections of 160 acres. A road allowance, having a width of one chain, is provided for on each section line running north and south, and on every alternate section line running east and west.

IMPROVED FARMS.

Improved farms, with houses, out-buildings, and a certain quantity of land under cultivation, are also frequently in the market, and can be purchased at advanced prices from parties wishing to move westward in order to take up new land and secure a profit on the old farm. The most satisfactory plan, however, for a settler is to take up new land and secure the profit for himself.

THE LAWS.

There are no burdensome taxes, no forced enrolment as soldiers; every man is free, and required only to respect the laws that are framed for the protection of life and property. The institutions of the country are of a thoroughly popular character.

THE SOIL.

There is a theory that the great fertility of the land in the North-West is due generally to three causes; first, the droppings of birds and animals on the plains; second, the ashes left by the annual prairie fires; and third, the constant accumulation of decayed vegetable matter. When it is considered that great herds of buffalo and other game roamed for generations over the prairies, that wild fowl to this day are plentiful, and that prairie fires have raged in the past, every year for many generations in the North-West, there seems to be some reason for this theory.

Whatever may have been the cause of the extreme richness of the land, however, there is one feature which is of great importance, and that is the depth of good soil in the prairie country. It has been frequently stated that the depth of black loam in the North-West will range from one to four feet, and in some instances even deeper; but the statement has been received with a good deal of doubt. The testimony of farmers living in over one hundred and fifty different localities in Manitoba demonstrated that the average depth of the loam in that province was over three feet, and the report of the gentleman who, under the authority of the Dominion Government, took samples of the soil to a depth of four feet, every twenty miles from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, showed the loam to range from twelve to thirty inches. The richness of the soil may be seen by the following analysis:

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEONS' HALL,
EDINBURGH.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF MANITOBA SOIL.

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.364
Organic matter containing nitrogen equal to ammonia, 23°	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.223
SALINE MATTER.							
Phosphates	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.472
Carbonate of lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.763
Carbonate of magnesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.937
Alkaline salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.273
Oxide of iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.115
							7.560
Sand and silica	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.721
Alumina	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.132
							59.853
							100.000

The above soil is very rich in organic matter, and contains the full amount of the saline fertilizing matters found in all soils of a good bearing quality.

(Signed) STEPHENSON MACADAM, M.D.,
Lecturer on Chemistry.

The large proportion of silica in the above analysis indicates that the soil is particularly well adapted to the growth of wheat. The black loam or mould thus pronounced so rich rests on a tenacious clay for a depth of from one to four feet, and in some places the clay is as deep as ninety feet.

THE CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

Of paramount importance to the emigrant is the healthfulness of the locality which is to be the scene of his future labours, and the home for himself and family. What to him are fair fields, flowering meadows, buried in the luxuriant growth of fertile soils and tropical suns, if they generate fever-producing miasma and vapour? What are soft and perfumed breezes, if they waft the seeds of pestilence and death? What are bountiful harvests of golden grain, rich and mellow fruits, and all the wealth the earth can yield, if disease must annually visit his dwelling, and death take away, one by one, the loved and the young?

The dryness of the air, the character of the soil, which retains no stagnant pools to send forth poisonous exhalations, and the almost total absence of fog or mist, the brilliancy of its sunlight, the pleasing succession of its seasons, all conspire to make this a climate of unrivalled salubrity and the home of a joyous, healthy, prosperous people, strong in physical, intellectual, and moral capabilities. Therefore the assertion that the climate of our North-West is one of the healthiest in the world may be broadly and confidently made, sustained by the experience of its inhabitants.

The seasons are as follows: *Spring*—April and May. Snow disappears rapidly, and ground dries up quickly. Sowing commences from the middle towards the end of April, and finishes in the beginning of May.

Summer.—June, July, August, and part of September. Weather bright and clear, with frequent showers; very warm at times during the day; night cool and refreshing. Harvesting commences in August and ends in September.

Autumn.—Part of September and October and part of November. Perhaps the most enjoyable season of the year; the air is balmy and exceedingly pleasant. At this period of the year the prairie fires rage, and the atmosphere has a smoky appearance, but not disagreeable.

Winter.—Part of November, December, January, February, and March.

In the early part of November the Indian summer generally commences, and then follows the loveliest portion of the season, which usually lasts from nine days to a fortnight. The weather warm, the atmosphere hazy and calm, and every object appearing to wear a tranquil and drowsy aspect. Then comes winter, generally ushered in by a soft, fleecy fall of snow, succeeded by days of extreme clearness, with a steel-blue sky and invigorating atmosphere. In December the winter regularly sets in, and, until the end of March, the weather continues steady, with perhaps one thaw in

January, and occasionally snow-storms. The days are clear and bright, and the cold much softened by the brilliancy of the sun.

THE SUPPLY OF WOOD.

Wood for building and fencing purposes is a matter of great importance in a prairie country, and in this respect the Canadian North-West is peculiarly favoured.

Although there are sections where wood is scarce, as a general rule there is a well-regulated supply throughout the country. As we have already stated, the plains abound with wood in clumps; and in other parts there are tracts of forest so evenly interspersed that farmers can generally obtain a good wood lot in close proximity to their prairie farms, besides which the numerous rivers are invariably lined with wood on each bank.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

A supply of good water is an indispensable necessity to the farmer, not only for household purposes, but also for stock. The Canadian North-West has not only numerous rivers and creeks, but also a very large number of lakes and lakelets throughout the whole country, and it has now been ascertained definitely that good water can be obtained almost anywhere throughout the territory by means of wells; in addition to which there are numerous clear running, never-failing springs to be found throughout the country.

COAL.

The coal mines of the country are as yet in an undeveloped state, but very extensive deposits are known to exist in several parts of the territory. The opening of these mines will solve any doubts that may exist as to the fuel supply for the future cities and towns of the Canadian North-West. The Canadian Pacific Railway being now open to Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, will also enable coal to be imported and sold at reasonable prices.

THE WILD GRASSES OF THE PRAIRIE.

Of these there are between forty and fifty varieties.

The first point a farmer would note about them is the abundance of the foliage of nearly all the species.

The culms are exceedingly fine in the prairie grass, and this again would strike a farmer as indicating a good quality of grass; add to this that there are in some species such an abundance of seeds as to make the fodder partake of the nature of a feed of grain, and it will be seen that the tales about the readiness with which stock will fatten on prairie hay are not overdrawn.

STOCK-RAISING.

Manitoba is destined to become one of the finest stock-raising countries in the world. Its boundless prairies, covered with luxuriant grasses—the usual yield of which, when cut into hay, is from three to four tons per acre—and the cool nights for which Manitoba is famous, are most beneficial features in regard to stock,

and the remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter tend to make cattle fat and well-conditioned. The easy access to fine water, which exists in nearly every part of the Province, is another advantage in stock-raising. The abundance of hay everywhere makes it an easy matter for farmers to winter their stock; and in addition to this there is, and will be for years, a ready home market for beef.

The cattle ranches established at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains have proved wonderfully successful, some of them having as many as 20,000 head of stock. Cattle winter well in the Canadian North-West, and if properly stabled at night and carefully attended to, will come out fat in the spring.

HOW TO COMMENCE A FARM.

A new settler arriving in the country in May will find his time fully occupied at first in choosing a good location for his farm, and in purchasing the necessary supplies to commence work. The general opinion of settlers in the North-West is, that the end of May and the months of June and July is the best time for breaking. The land ought then to be backset in September. Land should be broken shallow and turned back deep. If the settler wishes he can get a partial crop the first year sufficient to pay expenses, oats being the best seed to sow. In July sufficient hay ought to be cut for winter fodder for the cattle. It is not necessary to fence the broken land until a crop is put in; but the settler will find it to his advantage to fence his fields as soon as possible, either with wire or rails.

The family can live in tents very comfortably till October; but the settler should be careful to commence early in the fall—not later than the middle of August or first of September—to erect a warm house and stables for the winter. The former can be purchased ready-made in Winnipeg for about £60, or it can be constructed of logs and made very warm; the latter can be made of logs or sod. The first winter over, the rest is plain sailing.

A SETTLER'S FIRST EXPENSES.

On leaving for the Canadian North-West a settler should burden himself with as little luggage as possible. He can purchase everything he requires at reasonable prices in Manitoba, and obtain articles better suited to the country than anything he could bring with him. The following is an approximate estimate of his first outlay in a moderate way:

Provisions for one year, say	...	...	...	...	...	...	£
Yoke of oxen	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
One cow	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Waggon	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Plough and harrow	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sundry implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cooking-stove, with tinware	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Furniture, &c., say	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sundry expenses, say	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

£149

To the foregoing must be added first payment on land, unless he takes a homestead and pre-emption; but an energetic man will find time to earn something as an offset to a portion of his first expenses, either on the railway or by working for neighbouring farmers, and in addition to this there is the chance of obtaining a partial crop the first year. A settler, therefore, who can boast of having £500 on his arrival in Manitoba is an independent man, and cannot fail to succeed with ordinary care and energy. Many settlers on arrival cannot boast of a tenth part of that sum, and yet they managed to succeed.

MARKETS.

Small centres of trade are continually springing into existence wherever settlements take place, and these contain generally one or more stores where farmers can find a ready market for their produce. The stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are not more than eight or ten miles apart, and as it is the intention of the Company to facilitate the erection of elevators for the storage of wheat, &c., at these stations, farmers will be able to dispose of their grain at good prices almost at their doors. The Canadian Pacific Railway will have close connection with the seaboard; so that the question of being able to export grain from the Canadian North-West at remunerative prices is easily solved. The very large influx of people, and the prosecution of railways and public works, will, however, cause a great home demand for some years, which will for some time limit the quantity for export. Prices of produce are very fair, as may be seen by the following market report, published in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, August 31st, 1882:

Wheat	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. per bushel.
Oats	— „ 3 0 „
Potatoes	4 0 „ 5 0 „
Butter	— „ 1 3 per lb.
Eggs	— „ 1 4 per dozen.

An acre of land in Manitoba at above prices will realize:

In wheat	£5 2 0
In oats	8 11 0

PRODUCTIONS.

£13 13 0

The following table, taken from official sources, will show at a glance the average yield of crops during the last five years in Manitoba:

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Wheat	26½	26½	26½	29½	30
Oats	59½	59½	58	57½	59
Barley	40½	63	37½	41	40
Peas	32	34	32½	38½	38
Rye	30	30	40	40	35
Potatoes	304	308	302	318	320

PRICE OF FARM LABOUR.

It is difficult to give definite information on this point. There is no doubt it has been high, especially during harvest time, when there is a great demand for men to take in the crops. But the very large

amount of people going into the country will undoubtedly tend to reduce the scale of wages somewhat. One point, however, may be remembered; namely, the farmer in Manitoba, with his immense yield and fair prices, can afford to pay a comparatively high rate of wages, and still find his farming very profitable.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES

succeed admirably in Manitoba, as can be seen by the following instances taken from farmers' reports:

S. C. Higginson, of Oakland, has produced cabbages weighing 17½ lbs. each.—Allan Bell, of Portage-la-Prairie, has had cabbages 45 inches around, and turnips weighing 25 lbs. each.—Robert E. Mitchell, of Cook's Creek, raised a squash of six weeks' growth measuring 5 feet 6 inches around the centre.—Wm. Moss, of High Bluff, has produced carrots weighing 11 lbs. each, and turnips measuring 36 inches in circumference.—James Airth, of Stonewall, states that the common weight of turnips is twelve lbs. each, and some of them have gone as high as thirty-two and a half lbs.—Isaac Casson, of Green Ridge, has raised 270 bushels of onions to the acre.—John Geddis, of Kildonan, states that he has raised 300 bushels of carrots per acre.—Joshua Appleyard, of Stonewall, states his crop of turnips to have been 1,000 bushels per acre, the common weight being 12 lbs. each.

It must be remembered, however, that none of the farmers mentioned above used any special cultivation to produce the results we have described, and out of nearly two hundred reports received from settlers concerning the growth of roots and vegetables in the Canadian North-West not one has been unfavourable.

FERTILIZERS

ARE NOT USED IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST, and common manure only sparingly. Indeed, the land is too rich to bear it, at least for the first year or two; some farmers contend that the use of manure is apt to make the crops grow too rank. But the best plan is to use manure in limited quantities after the second year, in order to prevent any exhaustion of the land.

FENCING.

Wire fencing is preferred by many farmers to rail fences, the former requiring little repair, and preventing any drifting of the snow in winter time.

SHOOTING.

There is excellent shooting everywhere in the woods and on the prairie, as may be seen from the following list of birds and animals to be found:

SMALL GAME.—Prairie chickens, ducks, geese, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, cranes, snipe, plover, rabbits, &c.

LARGE GAME.—Moose, deer, antelope, buffalo, elk, and a large number of fur-bearing animals.

FISHING.

The rivers and lakes abound with the following fish : Sturgeon of large size, white fish, pickerel, pike, bass, perch, suckers, sun-fish, gold-eyes, carp, trout, and muskallonge.

THE CLASS OF SETTLERS NOW IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

consists of the better class of farmers from the eastern parts of Canada, many from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a large number from the United States of America ; there are also a number of Norwegian, Swedish, and German settlers, and there is a large settlement of Russian Mennonites and Icelanders, all of whom are doing well. There are many French and a small number of Russian Jews, who are now comfortably settled and contented. As a rule, the people are of a respectable and orderly class, nor would any rowdy element be tolerated.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN MANITOBA

is liberal and very effective. It is on the separate school system, and receives not only a very considerable grant from the Local Government, but there are also two sections in each township set apart by the Dominion Government, the proceeds of which when sold are applied to the support of schools. There is a superintendent to each section, and teachers are required to pass a rigid examination before they are appointed. A high class of education is therefore administered.

CHURCHES.

Nearly all denominations exist, and are in a flourishing condition, and where a settlement is not large enough to support a regular church, there are always visiting clergymen to do the duty.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The country is divided into municipalities as fast as settlement progresses sufficiently to warrant it. These municipal organizations take charge of roads and road repairs, there being no toll charges ; and all matters of a local nature are administered by the reeve and council, who are each year elected by the people of the district.

THE LABOUR MARKETS.

Owing to the large amount of building operations at present going on in the towns and cities of the Canadian North-West, mechanics are in good demand, and wages have been correspondingly high.

Bricklayers have received	...	...	...	16s. to 20s. per day.
Carpenters	"	...	...	14s. to 16s. "
Plasterers	"	...	...	14s. to 15s. "
Painters	"	...	...	12s. to 14s. "

and other trades in proportion.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have been paying at the rate of 8s. per day to labourers, and there have been between 3,000 and 4,000 men employed on the Central or Prairie Section of the road.

Farm labourers have been in demand, and are likely to remain so for some time.

The rapid development of the country, and the wonderful progress of cities, towns, and villages, will insure for some years the employment of a large number of mechanics and labourers at good wages.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will be, when completed, the shortest trans-continental line in America. It will also be the shortest route between Great Britain and India, China and Japan, and will therefore assuredly secure a large proportion of that trade. Montreal is at present the eastern terminus of the line, where immense workshops and splendid stations and offices are being erected.

Although the Company have been in existence not quite two years, they have already in actual operation about 1,500 miles of railway, and before the close of 1883 it is confidently expected they will have at least 2,000 miles in running order. The general or head offices of the Company are in Montreal, and from that point the road passes through a good agricultural country to Ottawa, the Dominion seat of Government; and from there, traversing a country extremely rich in timber and minerals, it skirts the north shore of Lake Superior to Thunder Bay, where the line branches off in the direction of Manitoba. The scenery in many localities along the Eastern Division of the line is unrivalled on the American continent for grandeur and beauty. Between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg the railway runs through a thickly wooded country, containing in parts some of the finest agricultural land.

AT RAT PORTAGE, about 135 miles eastward from Winnipeg, there is probably the finest water-power in America, and some large mills have already been erected there. As a manufacturing point, Rat Portage is expected to rival, if not excel, Minneapolis, the great mill centre of the North-Western States.

AT WINNIPEG the Canadian Pacific Railway enters the Prairie Region, and for upwards of 800 miles it traverses a country which, for agricultural purposes, is admitted to be unequalled in the world.

At the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are the immense cattle ranches already referred to, and from there the road leads through the Rocky Mountains, with its splendid forests of valuable timber, and rich deposits of gold, silver, and other minerals. Then from the Rockies to Port Moody, on the Pacific coast, the fine province of British Columbia is crossed.

The valuable fisheries, forests, and mines on the extreme western end of the road, the agricultural produce of the great prairie region, and the mines, timber, lumber, and minerals of the eastern section, will be more than sufficient to sustain an immense local and through traffic over the Canadian Pacific Railway. In addition to this the trade flowing from ocean to ocean, from east to west, and from west to east, will undoubtedly make the great Canadian highway one of the most important trunk lines in North America. Already branch

and independent railways are being projected and built through the prairie region to act as feeders to the main line ; and so the work of developing the Canadian North-West goes bravely on.

It is surprising to note the wonderful progress of the various cities and towns along the route. Commencing with Winnipeg, we find that in 1870, or a little over twelve years ago, it was a mere hamlet, containing but few houses, and a population of little over 200 souls. In 1874 it was incorporated as a city, with an assessment roll of 2,076,018 dollars ; in 1882 it could boast of 25,000 inhabitants, and an assessment of 30,432,270 dollars. To-day it can show broad, well laid-out streets, lined with handsome stores and warehouses, beautiful residences, and imposing public buildings. The city is lighted by electric light and gas. Street railways are in operation, and a fire brigade with no less than five engines has been organized, and all the advantages of a metropolis are enjoyed by its inhabitants. No less than seven distinct lines of railway now centre in Winnipeg, and a grand union depôt is in course of erection. Winnipeg is the doorway and chief distributing point between the East and the vast prairie region of the Canadian North-West.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE is about as old as Winnipeg, although not as large ; but of late years it has progressed wonderfully, and can boast of numerous fine buildings, mills, churches, hotels, stores, and private residences. As it is surrounded by a magnificent stretch of the finest agricultural country in the North-West, it is certain to become an important point.

BRANDON, the next point on the main line, although only surveyed and laid out into a town site in the spring of 1881, can now boast of a population of over 4,000, and has already numerous fine buildings, several mills, churches, and other public buildings. Its position and the fine country surrounding it is destined to make Brandon a large and important city.

BROADVIEW, although only laid out a few months ago as a town, is already making rapid strides in building operations. It has a fine station, and quite a number of stores and dwellings have been erected there. Broadview is also happily situated in the centre of a good agricultural tract of country.

CAPELL is destined to become one of the most flourishing centres in the Canadian North-West, owing to its close proximity to a splendid tract of fine agricultural land lying in the now famous "La Apelle Valley." As a distributing point Capell will be a most important station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, as the country surrounding it is being rapidly settled by the very best class of farmers.

REGINA, the new city of the plains and future capital and metropolis of the North-West Territory, is situated in the centre of probably the richest wheat lands in the North-West. A broad and deep creek containing the very best quality of water runs through the site, and the gentle slope of the land will give it the very best drainage facilities. Here the Government buildings of the territory, the governor's residence, and barracks for the mounted police are to

be erected immediately; and from its position in the very centre of the great prairie region, it is destined to become the chief distributing point for all that vast territory. Regina will be the great city of the plains.

Returning once more to the international boundary, we have Emerson and West Lynne, two important points nearly opposite each other on the Red River, and destined to unite ere long and become one large city. Emerson and West Lynne can both boast of fine buildings, public and private, well laid-out streets, and a large and ever-increasing trade with the south-western portion of Manitoba. We have not space here to describe all the many interesting points along the railway; but the following table will show how numerous are the rising towns along the route, and how happily situated they are as markets for the settlers located along the railway:

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES ON THE MAIN LINE (Prairie Section) CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
ST. VINCENT		McGregor ... 8	Red Jacket	7
Emerson ... 2		Austin ... 5½	Wapella ... 9	
Dominion City ... 10		Sidney ... 8	Burrows ... 8	
Arnaud ... 8		Melbourne ... 5½	Whitewood ... 6½	
Dufrost ... 8		Carberry ... 7½	Percival ... 7	
Otterburne ... 9		Sewell ... 8½	Broadview ... 7½—131	
Niverville ... 7½		Douglas ... 7½	Oakshela ... 7	
St. Norbert ... 11½		Chater ... 6½	Grenfell ... 8	
St. Boniface ... 9		Brandon ... 5—132½	Summerberry ... 7½	
WINNIPEG ... 3—68		Alexander ... 16	Wolesey ... 8	
Rosser ... 15		Griswold ... 8	Sintaluta ... 8	
Marquette ... 14		Oak Lake ... 8½	Indian Head ... 10	
Reaburn ... 6		Virden ... 14½	Capell ... 11½	
Poplar Point ... 5		Hargraves ... 8	McLean ... 8	
High Bluff ... 8½		Elkhorn ... 8½	Cassils ... 9	
Portage la Prairie ... 7		Fleming ... 14½	Pilot Butte ... 7	
Burnside ... 7½		Moosomin ... 8	Regina ... 8½—92½	
Bagot ... 7½				

ST. VINCENT TO REGINA.

	Miles.		Miles.
St. Vincent to Winnipeg	68	Brandon to Broadview	131
Winnipeg to Brandon	132½	Broadview to Regina	92½—424

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. FREE GRANTS OF LAND.—A grant of 100 acres may be obtained by any person upon the following conditions: On payment of 20 dollars cash to aid in construction of roads and hedges, or labour of the value of 10 dollars per year for three years. A house to be built within two years. Ten acres to be cleared and cultivated in three years. Proof of residence on the land.

2. SOIL AND PRODUCTION.—The soil is fertile, and produces all the fruits generally found in England. Wheat averages about 20; barley, 29; oats, 34; buckwheat, 33; rye, 20; Indian corn, 41; potatoes, 226; turnips, 456, bushels to the acre. The potatoes and fruits command good prices in the English market.

3. **MANUFACTURES.**—Shipbuilding is one of the staple industries of the province, but its manufactories generally are increasing rapidly. There are manufactories of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, carriages, wooden ware, paper, soap, hardware, &c. &c.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. **LAND.**—The quantity of land for disposal in this province is limited. The price is 44 dollars per hundred acres (about £9), free grants, however, being given to *bonâ fide* settlers.

2. **SOIL.**—The soil produces good crops of cereals and roots, and large quantities of apples are grown for export.

3. **FISHERIES.**—The value of the fisheries in Nova Scotia in 1876 was upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, consisting of cod-fish, mackerel, haddock, herring, lobsters, &c. Nova Scotia contains large tracts of woodlands, which produce timber for shipbuilding, and lumber chiefly for export.

4. **MINERALS.**—Gold, iron, coal, and gypsum are found in large quantities.

5. **RAILWAYS.**—There are several railways in the province, giving it communication with other parts of Canada. Halifax, which is the chief city of the province, is the winter port of the Dominion. It possesses a fine harbour, and is connected by railways with all parts of the continent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRICE OF LANDS.—Most of the lands in this province are taken up, but improved farms can be obtained from about £4 per acre. This island produces excellent crops of cereals, and is noted for the good quality of its oats. Horses, cattle, and sheep are plentiful, and the country is exceedingly well spoken of as regards the fertility of the soil and its cheapness.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. **GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**—This province, which includes Vancouver's Island, is the most western of the provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, its boundaries being the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It possesses many fine harbours, one of which (Burrard Inlet) will probably form the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway when completed; 125 miles of the line in this province are now under contract.

2. **LAND.**—Heads of families, widows, or single men can obtain free grants of land from 160 to 320 acres, according to locality; the fee is about 7 dollars. Surveyed lands can be purchased at 1 dollar per acre, payable over two years, and improved farms cost from £1 to £8 per acre. British Columbia has a large extent of valuable timber land, productive fisheries, which are increasing in value yearly; gold and coal are also found in large quantities. The yield of gold from 1858 to 1876 was equal to about forty millions of dollars.

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ARRIVAL AT LIVERPOOL, LONDON, BRISTOL, OR GLASGOW.

THE passengers should leave their packages at the Left Luggage Office (Station), taking a receipt, and proceed direct to the Head Office of the Line, where they can pay any balance due, and will get clear instructions as to time of embarkation. Care should be taken to securely label all packages. Labels for packages of bedding should be first pasted on card and then tied on. Full particulars of the steamer regulations, sailings and rates of passage are supplied free by us. Luggage allowed: saloon 20 cubic feet, others 10 cubic feet. Ten feet of luggage would average about 150 lbs. weight. Excess rate about 1s. per foot.

Passengers for the American steamers usually stop at the following

LIVERPOOL FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.—The North Western Hotel, Lime Street Railway Terminus; "Adelphi," Ranelagh Street; "Compton," Church Street.

LIVERPOOL BOARDING HOUSES, SUITABLE FOR INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.—E. Sims, St. George's Hotel, 23, Houghton Street; Mathias and Lewis, Philadelphia Temperance Hotel, 28, Hunter Street; Philip Lawrence, 26, Earle Street; H. Hay and T. Hursts, Providence Temperance Hotel, 10, Williamson Square; W. Humphries, 19, Christian Street; and Central Station; Dyer, Travis, and Henwood, 13, St. Paul's Square; Norton's Hotel, 37, Union Street.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

EMIGRANTS will do well to at once make sure of exact time of departure, and should take the precaution of writing before leaving home, lest there should be any oversight by omission in advising them of date of sailing, and put packages in Left Luggage Office.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS IN LONDON.—The Queen's, St. Martin's-le-Grand; Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate Street; Cathedral, St. Paul's Churchyard; Royal, Thames Embankment, Blackfriars; Watson's, St. Paul's Churchyard; Manchester, Aldersgate Street.

BOARDING HOUSES IN LONDON SUITABLE FOR THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.—W. Upson and Son, 47, High Street, Whitechapel; The Chepstow Castle Coffee Palace, High Street, Homerton, E.

ARRIVAL IN BRISTOL.

THE passengers should leave their packages at the Left Luggage Office (Station), taking a receipt, and proceed direct to the Head Office of the Line, where they can pay any balance due, and will get clear instructions as to time and place of embarkation.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS IN BRISTOL.—White Lion, Broad Street ; The Royal, College Green ; The George, Temple Street.

BOARDING-HOUSES IN BRISTOL FOR EMIGRANTS.—Reilley's Temperance Hotel, Avonmouth Dock, Bristol ; Burnell's Temperance Hotel, 3, Bath Parade, Bristol.

ARRIVAL IN GLASGOW.

THE Passengers should leave their packages at the Left Luggage Office, and proceed direct to the head office of the line, and obtain all instructions.

BOARDING-HOUSES FOR EMIGRANTS IN GLASGOW.—Frank Neilson, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Maawelton Place ; Mrs. Higgins, 34, York Street ; Mrs. Dunnett, 182, Broomielaw Street.

ARRIVAL OUT IN CANADA.

QUEBEC OR HALIFAX.—Passengers land alongside the railroad wharves.

NOTES FOR PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO MANITOBA.—Luggage, after it is passed by the Customs at Quebec or Halifax, as the case may be, is placed in railway vans and "checked" to various destinations. Care should be taken to secure a "baggage check," and in crossing from one depôt to the other at Chicago an eye should be kept on packages. On going from Detroit to Port Huron, passengers should claim their packages, showing their tickets, just to make sure they are not stopped by the U.S. Customs' officials.

MONEY.—Sovereigns can be changed on landing in the depôt at the rate of 4 dollars 86 cents to the £1.

REFRESHMENT AND MEALS.—Dinners and teas can also be had in the depôt at 25 cents per meal. Other refreshments at the counter. In some of the United States stations there are no emigration rates, and charges for a meal vary from 50 to 75 cents, so that emigrants should, if travelling for four or five days, take a good supply of bread, cold ham, cheese, &c. There is no difficulty in obtaining water on the train, or, at some stations, boiling water for tea, &c. The trains usually stop about twenty minutes or half an hour for passengers to obtain refreshments at Richmond, Cornwall, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Brainerd, Glyndon, Crookston, St. Vincent, Winnipeg, &c. Passengers are strongly cautioned against paying any attention to "touters" and outsiders.

It will be well to take rugs, &c., to sleep on in railway cars. First-class passengers can travel in Pulman sleeping cars at about two dollars per berth per night—a berth will accommodate say a married couple and child. Passengers can break the journey *en route* at any stations where trains stop by giving notice beforehand.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

From Liverpool to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and towns, villages, and posts in the North-West:

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Liverpool to Halifax	2440	Halifax to Quebec	686	GRAND TRUNK R.R.	
" Portland	2700	" Montreal	858	Quebec to Montreal	172
" Boston	2810	" Ottawa	1022	" Cornwall	239
" Quebec	2630	" Toronto	1191	" Prescott	284
" Montreal	2712	" Detroit	1422	" Brockville	217
" Toronto	3140	" Chicago	1706	" Kingston	344
" Detroit	3376	Portland to Montreal	297	" Belleville	392
" Chicago	3660	Boston to Montreal	408	" Cobourg	436
" Winnipeg	4550			" Port Hope	442
" Do. <i>via</i>				" Toronto	595
Lake Superior	4230			" Ottawa	338

OFFICES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON ... Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.
Mr. JOSEPH COLMER, Secretary.

AGENCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL... Mr. JOHN DYKE, 15, Water Street.
GLASGOW ... Mr. THOMAS GRAHAME, 40, St. Enoch Square.
BELFAST ... Mr. CHARLES FOY, 29, Victoria Place.
DUBLIN ... Mr. THOMAS CONNOLLY, Northumberland House.
BRISTOL ... Mr. J. W. DOWN, Bath Bridge.

AGENTS OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

OTTAWA ... Mr. W. J. WILLS, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.
TORONTO ... Mr. J. A. DONALDSON, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
MONTREAL... Mr. J. J. DALEY, Montreal, Province of Quebec.
KINGSTON ... Mr. R. MACPHERSON, William Street, Kingston.
HAMILTON... Mr. JOHN SMITH, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton.
LONDON ... Mr. A. G. SMYTHE, London, Ontario.
HALIFAX ... Mr. E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
ST. JOHN ... Mr. S. GARDNER, St. John, New Brunswick.
QUEBEC ... Mr. L. STAFFORD, Point Levis, Quebec.
" ... Mr. R. M. PERSSE, Point Levis, Quebec.
DULUTH (Minnesota) Mr. W. B. C. GRAHAME.
WINNIPEG ... Mr. W. HESPELER, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
DUFFERIN ... Mr. J. E. TETU, Dufferin, Manitoba.

AGENTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIVERPOOL... Mr. PETER BYRNE, 6, South Castle Street, Liverpool.
QUEBEC ... Mr. R. M. PERSSE, Point Levis, Quebec.
TORONTO ... Mr. DAVID SPENCE, Secretary of Immigration for the Province of Ontario, 65, Simcoe Street, Toronto.

These officers will afford the fullest advice and protection. They should be immediately applied to on arrival. All complaints should be addressed to them. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in their respective provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance; and will receive and forward letters and remittance for settlers, &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES was the first colony established in Australia, the earliest settlers having landed in 1788.

Sydney, the capital, is situated on the shores of Port Jackson, one of the finest and most beautiful harbours in the world, which affords facilities for shipping unsurpassed anywhere. Large ships can lie alongside the quays or wharves, to discharge and take in cargo, and the splendid docks and workshops are of sufficient magnitude to enable repairs of any kind to be made to the largest ships visiting the port.

On the 31st December, 1879, the population was estimated at 734,282, of whom 409,665 were males, and 324,617 were females. The estimated area of the colony is about 207,000,000 acres, or about three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

Situated in the temperate zone, the climate approximates generally to that of Southern Europe. There are, however, all varieties of climate to be met with, from frost and snow (part of the year) on the higher ranges in the south and west, to a tropical though dry heat in the interior. Along the sea coast the climate is generally uniform. The range of the thermometer is much less than in any country within the same parallels of latitude in the northern hemisphere. The European constitution readily adapts itself to the climate. The air is clear, the light brilliant, the sky for the greater part of the year almost cloudless, and the nights most enjoyable. In vital statistics the colony compares favourably with most parts of the world, and instances of great longevity are not uncommon. Observations taken at the Sydney Observatory during the year 1879 show the mean maximum temperature to be $68^{\circ} 2'$, and the mean minimum to be $56^{\circ} 0'$. January and February are the hottest months, July the coldest, March and December, May and September, June and August, are of nearly equal temperature, and April is the same as the mean of October and November.

The chief productions for exportation are wool, preserved meats, tallow, oil, gold, silver, copper, tin, antimony, kerosine shale, &c. Coal is abundant, and exported largely.

The ports of Newcastle to the north, Wollongong, Bulli, and those to the south of Sydney, afford great facilities for the shipment of coal. The quantity exported during 1879 amounted to 1,500,000 tons.

The coal is of superior quality, well adapted for steam, gas, and household purposes, and finds a ready sale in San Francisco, China, and other eastern ports.

There are large tracts of rich soil which are adapted for profitable cultivation. The law offers every facility for the acquirement of land upon very easy terms. Anyone, even minors, if not under 16 years of age, can select land, the best available, from 40 to 640 acres, at 20s. an acre, of which a fourth is to be paid down, the remainder,

bearing 5 per cent. interest, is payable after the expiration of five years, by annual instalments at the rate of one shilling per acre, or the whole balance, at the option of the occupant. A further 10s. an acre is to be expended on improvements (a term very liberally construed) within a period of five years, during which time the purchaser must also reside. Upon completion of the conditions required by the Land Act, the selector becomes entitled to the freehold. The operations of agriculture or husbandry are never suspended by winter, and crops of some kind or other may be produced in succession from January to December. The area of land taken up for cultivation is steadily increasing. In March, 1880, there were 39,918 holders of land, exclusive of pastoral tenants, holding 22,721,603½ acres, of which 635,641 acres were under cultivation, 17,578,389 acres being enclosed, though not under cultivation.

NOTE.—Since this was written, the Agent-General for New South Wales has received information from the Colonial Government to the effect that the system of emigration will be altered.

Emigrants will be required to pay a moiety of the passage money. Only married couples not exceeding 35, with or without children, and single women, will be eligible. To be selected by the Agent-General in proportion to the respective populations of the three kingdoms.

The natural great divisions of the country are the eastern seaboard territory, the central range, and the western plains. The seaboard districts undulate with hill and valley, and possess on the alluvial flats the richest soil, adapted to every kind of cultivation. Much of this portion rests on a vast basin of coal. The central division is rich in minerals. Passing off the coal areas a region is reached in which are tracts abounding with gold, copper, lead, tin, and other minerals. Diamonds and other gems have been found. The extensive plains in the interior, forming the third great natural division, are specially adapted for pastoral pursuits. Millions of sheep and cattle feed there on the natural grasses of the country.

The following tabular statement will show the extent and progress made by the colony up to 31st December, 1879:

Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Mean Population.	Revenue.	Proportion of Revenue raised by Taxation.
310,937½	714,012	£ 4,475,059	£ 1,272,721

Rate of Taxation per head of Population.	Value of Imports.	Value of Imports per head of the Population.	Value of Exports.
£ s. d. 1 15 7½	£ 14,198,847	£ s. d. 19 17 8½	£ 13,086,819

Value of Exports per head of the Population.	Total Value of Trade, Imports, and Exports.	Value of Trade per head of the Population.
£ s. d. 18 6 6½	£ 27,285,666	£ s. d. 38 4 3½

Miles of Railway Open.	Miles of Railway in course of construction.	Miles of Telegraph Lines open.	No. of Acres, under Crop.
736	286	7,517½	635,641

No. of Horses.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Pigs.	Estimated Population.	Public Debt.	Rate of Indebtedness per head of Population.
360,038	2,914,210	29,043,392	256,026	734,282	£ 14,937,419	£ s. d. 20 6 10½

The Government is empowered to proclaim Crown lands to be gold fields, and to grant what are called "miners' rights," on the payment of a small fee, which enables any person to search or dig for gold. Leases of auriferous tracts of alluvial ground, and quartz reefs, and portions of river beds, for limited periods, may be granted at annual rents under special conditions as regards labour and machinery.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in the colony, which were in operation during the year 1879, was 2,499, giving employment to 24,564 persons, of whom 2,697 were females.

The following statement will show the cost of clothing and living at the end of 1880:

*Current Prices of Clothing in Sydney for Persons of the
Labouring Classes.*

CLOTHING, WOMEN'S.

	£	s.	d.	
Blankets	7	6	to 15	0 per pair.
Bonnets, straw	1	0	" 3	0 each.
Calico	0	3	" 0	6 per yadr.
" white	0	4	" 0	7½
Dresses, merino or alpaca	7	6	" 16	6 each.
" print	2	6	" 7	0 "
" muslin	4	0	" 7	6 "
Flannel	0	10	" 1	6 per yard.
Mattresses	12	0	" 20	0 each.
Palliasse	10	0	" 16	0 "
Petticoats, calico	2	6	" 4	0 "
" flannel	4	0	" 7	0 "
Shawls, woollen or printed	5	0	" 20	0 "

CLOTHING, WOMEN'S—continued.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Sheeting, grey calico	0	10	to	1	6	per yard.
" white	1	0	"	2	0	"
Shifts	2	6	"	4	6	each.
Shoes	4	6	"	6	0	per pair.
Stays	2	6	"	5	6	each.
Stockings	0	9	"	2	0	per pair.

CLOTHING, MEN'S.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Boots, strong	.....			6	6	per pair.
Caps	.....			2	0	each.
Coats, shepherds'	12	0	to	16	0	"
Frocks, duck	2	9	"	3	9	"
Handkerchiefs, cotton	0	4	"	0	6	"
Hats, felt	2	0	"	4	6	"
" Manilla or Panama	2	6	"	6	0	"
" straw	1	0	"	3	0	"
Shirts, Crimean	3	6	"	6	6	"
" white cotton	3	0	"	4	6	"
" coloured or striped cotton	2	0	"	3	6	"
" flannel (under), or merino	3	6	"	6	0	"
Shoes, strong	4	6	"	5	6	per pair.
Socks, cotton	0	6	"	0	10	"
" woollen	1	0	"	1	6	"
Stockings, cotton	1	0	"	2	0	"
" woollen	2	0	"	3	0	"
Trousers, common (tweed)	8	0	"	12	0	"
" duck	2	6	"	3	0	"
" moleskin	5	6	"	7	0	"
Vests, common (tweed)	4	0	"	6	6	each.
Suits, drill or moleskin	.....			35	0	"
" tweed or cloth	30	0	"	40	0	"

Retail Prices, Current Rates.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Bacon	0	6	to	0	8	per lb.
Blue	0	10	"	1	0	"
Bread	0	2½	"	0	3½	per 2 lb. loaf.
Butter, fresh	0	10	"	1	0	per lb.
" salt	0	8	"	0	10	"
Candles, mould	0	5	"	0	6	"
Cheese, English	1	6	"	1	9	"
" New Zealand	.....			1	2	"
" American	0	10	"	1	2	"
" Colonial	0	4	"	0	9	"
Coffee	1	4	"	1	6	"
Eggs	.....			1	0	per dozen.
Flour { 1st	.....			11	0	} per 100 lbs.
{ 2nd	.....			10	0	
Milk	0	4	"	0	6	per quart.
Meat, beef, fresh	0	1½	"	0	5	per lb.
" salt	0	1½	"	0	3½	"
" mutton, fresh	0	1½	"	0	4	"
" salt	.....			0	2	"
" pork	0	5	"	0	6	"
" veal	0	5	"	0	6	"
Mustard	1	0	"	1	6	"
Oil, kerosene	8	6	"	1	9	per gallon.

RETAIL PRICES, CURRENT RATES—*continued.*

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Oatmeal	0	3	0	3	per lb.
Pepper	0	8	1	2	„
Potatoes	3	6	4	6	per cwt.
Rice	0	2½	0	3½	per lb.
Sago	0	4	0	4	„
Salt	5	6	5	6	per cwt.
Soap	26	0	26	0	„
Starch	0	5	0	6	per lb.
Sugar	0	3	0	4½	„
Tea	1	4	2	6	„
Tobacco, American	3	9	4	6	„
„ Colonial	2	0	2	0	„
Honey	0	6	0	6	„
Hay, oaten	100	0	120	0	per ton.
„ lucerne	90	0	100	0	„
„ grass	80	0	80	0	„
Maize	2	9	2	9	per bushel.
Oats	2	6	2	6	„
Bran	1	3	1	3	„
Pollard	1	3	1	3	„
Chaff	4	0	6	0	per cwt.
Coal	20	0	25	0	per ton.
Wood	16	0	16	0	„
Apples	0	6	0	9	per dozen.
Pineapples	12	0	12	0	„
Bananas	1	0	1	0	„
Oranges	0	6	1	6	„
Turnips	3	0	4	0	per doz. bunches
Onions	0	1	0	1	per lb.
Cabbages	2	0	2	0	per dozen.
Carrots	1	0	4	0	per doz. bunches
Parsnips	2	0	3	0	„

The following are the Current Prices paid for Labour in some of the principal Trades of the Colony,

Which of course vary somewhat in Different Districts :

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Waggon builders	1	0	1	3	per hour.
Carriage „	0	10	1	6	„
Carriage painters	0	10	1	3	„
Sawyers, in mill	0	9	1	3	„
Compositors	1	0	1	1	per 1,000.
Stonemasons	10	0	11	0	per day.
Stonemasons' labourers	7	0	8	0	„
Plasterers	11	0	12	0	„
Plasterers' labourers	7	0	9	0	„
Bricklayers	10	0	12	0	„
Bricklayers' labourers	7	0	9	0	„
Carpenters	9	0	11	0	„
Joiners	10	0	11	0	„
Painters	9	0	10	0	„
Shipwrights	9	0	12	0	„
Labourers	7	0	9	0	„
Saddlers	45	0	55	0	per week.
Tailors (paid by the piece) can average about	50	0	70	0	„
Shoemakers ditto ditto	35	0	50	0	„
„ jobbing	50	0	60	0	„

CURRENT PRICES PAID FOR LABOUR—*continued.*

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Shipsmiths	1	0	to	1	6 per hour.
Bookwork . . . . .	.....			1	0 per 1,000.
Dressers	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	0	11 per hour.
Furnace men	0	10	"	1	1 "
Iron turners	1	0	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Engine fitters	0	11	"	1	4 "
Coppersmiths	1	1	"	1	3 "
General fitters	1	0	"	1	2 "
Blacksmiths	1	0	"	1	4 "
" strikers	0	8	"	0	10 "
Iron moulders	1	0	"	1	3 "
Boiler makers	1	0	"	1	4 "
Pattern makers	1	0	"	1	3 "
Boiler makers' assistants	0	8	"	0	9 "
General labourers in iron works	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	0	10 "
Engine drivers	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	0	10 "
Brass moulders	1	2	"	1	3 "
Brass finishers	0	11	"	1	3 "
Machine men, in fitting shop	0	10	"	1	2 "
Coal miners	10	0	"	15	0 per day.
Sawmill hands	0	9	"	1	0 per hour.

The trades connected with the iron and engineering departments work eight hours a day, with one or two breaks.

The following quotations are the Rates of Wages with Rations or Board in Town or Country.

	£	s.	£	s.	
Married couples for stations	60	0	to	75	0 per annum.
Farm labourers	30	0	"	45	0 "
Bullock drivers	40	0	"	52	0 "
Horse team drivers	40	0	"	65	0 "
Boundary riders	40	0	"	52	0 "
Stockmen	40	0	"	75	0 "
Shepherds	35	0	"	40	0 "
Road makers	52	0	"	65	0 "
Grooms	40	0	"	60	0 "
Gardeners (country)	40	0	"	52	0 "
" (in town)	52	0	"	65	0 "
Blacksmiths (country)	75	0	"	80	0 "
Bakers	1	10	"	3	0 per week.
Butchers	1	10	"	3	0 "
Cooks (private houses)	30	0	"	65	0 per annum.
" (hotels)	45	0	"	75	0 "
Laundresses	32	0	"	45	0 "
House and parlour maids	26	0	"	35	0 "
General servants	26	0	"	45	0 "
Nurserymaids	26	0	"	35	0 "
Grooms and coachmen (in town)	45	0	"	65	0 "
Useful boys on stations	16	0	"	30	0 "

Current Rate of Wages without Board or Lodging.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Wheelwrights (country) . . . . .	.....		70	0	per week.
Railway labourers . . . . .	.....		7	0	per day.
Gangers . . . . .	.....		8	6	" "
Brickmakers	22	6	"	25	0 per 1,000.

WAGES WITHOUT BOARD OR LODGING—*continued.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Potters	50	0			per week.
Pipemakers	50	0			"
Tinsmiths	42	0	63	0	"
Galvanized iron workers	9	0	10	0	per day.

(The two trades last mentioned work ten hours to the day.)

Lumpers and wharf labourers :	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Day work for handling general cargo	1	0			per hour.
Ditto coal	1	3			"
Night work	1	6			"
Plumbers	8	0	10	0	per day.
Gas fitters	8	0	11	0	"

(These two trades work eight hours to the day.)

Coopers	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Ditto, on piece, as follows :	8	0	10	0	per day.
Wine casks	22	6			per tun.
Oil casks	20	0			"
Tierces	3 (old)		3 (new)		each.
Hogsheads	6	0			each.
Ten gallon kegs	2	9			"
Five " "	2	0			"
Two " "	1	6			"
Tallow casks	13	6	15	0	per tun.

House Rent.

Small cottages in Sydney and in suburbs :	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
3 or 4 rooms and kitchen	10	0	12	0	per week.
Small houses :					
In suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen, &c.	14	0	18	0	"
In Sydney, larger houses, from	18	0			per week upwards.
Board and lodging for single men, from	14	0	18	0	per week.

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that whilst the rates of wages are much higher, the cost of living is less than in England. Female domestic servants, thoroughly acquainted with their duties, as well as farm labourers and shepherds, readily obtain employment. There is no demand for governesses, tutors, or clerks. Industrious and energetic men going to the colony with a small capital, and understanding farming and the management of stock, may look for a bright future. Many who have taken up land as conditional purchasers are now in positions of independence.

Assisted emigration to the colony is at present confined to persons approved by the Agent-General in London, they having been previously nominated for a passage by friends residing in New South Wales, who are required to deposit a sum of £2 for persons between 12 and 50 years of age, and £1 for persons over 3 and under 12 years of age; children under 3 years of age being free. These charges include the cost of bedding and mess outfit, which at the end of the voyage become the property of the emigrant.

The forms of parliamentary and municipal government have been modelled on those of England, and the franchise for the former is

based on manhood suffrage. By the Electoral Act, passed in the last session of Parliament (1880), the number of members in the Legislative Assembly has been increased from 73 to 108. It is the aim of Colonial statesmen to keep representative government in New South Wales in harmony with the spirit of the British Constitution, as well as the procedure of the British Houses of Parliament. Justice is impartially administered throughout the Colony in accordance with the forms and practice of the Courts of Law in the United Kingdom.

With regard to the intellectual progress of the colony, the question of national education has of late years been the subject of important legislation.

Children of all classes, without distinction, can obtain the highest education, the most liberal provision being made with this object by Parliament.

Education, by an Act of Parliament, has been placed under a Minister for Public Instruction. In addition to primary schools, the Act provides also for the establishment of high or grammar schools, for both sexes, in all the principal centres of population throughout the colony, as an intermediate stage between the primary schools and the University. The whole educational fabric is crowned by the University of Sydney, incorporated in 1851, and seven years afterwards placed on the same footing as the Universities within the United Kingdom. A chancellor, vice-chancellor, and elective senate of 16 members constitute the governing body; the studies are directed by seven professors and lecturers. The endowment amounts to an income of £5,000 per annum. Considerable sums have been given by private individuals for endowments, scholarships, exhibitions, for annual and other prizes.

The facilities for communication may be taken as a fair test of the progressive tendencies of New South Wales. There were on the 1st September, 1880, 849½ miles of railway open.

The Southern line has been completed and opened for traffic to the border town of Albury, on the River Murray, which river separates New South Wales from Victoria. Only about 3 miles on the Victorian side remain to be finished to join New South Wales with the Victorian Railway; when this is done Sydney and Melbourne, the capitals of New South Wales and Victoria, will be connected, and the journey will occupy only about 20 hours.

Railways are also being rapidly pushed on which will open up the great districts lying to the north and west. At the present time the railway has been opened for traffic 228½ miles to the north, and 251 miles to the west, while 340 miles on the west and 257 on the north are projected and in course of construction.

The lines working up to the present time return interest on the capital invested in the cost of their construction at the rate of about 4 per centum per annum.

Communication with the country districts is effectively maintained also by a complete postal and telegraphic system, which has of late

been largely extended, and which will be further improved as the work of railway extension proceeds. There are 12,426 miles of telegraph-wire open in the whole colony, and post-offices are established wherever the circumstances of the people require it.

The charge in the colony for a telegraph message is 1s. for every 10 words, exclusive of the address, the latter being free. An uniform rate of 2d. is the postal charge for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed to any part of the colony, excepting the city of Sydney, and within a radius of 10 miles thereof, for which the postage charge is 1d. Newspapers are sent free of charge.

Customs Duties.

	s.	d.	
Ale, in wood or jar	0	6	per gallon
„ in bottle	0	9	
Bacon	0	2	per lb.
Bags	1	0	per dozen
„ gunny	0	6	
Beer, in wood or jar	0	6	per gallon
„ in bottle	0	9	
Biscuits	0	1	per lb.
Blasting powder	0	1	
Blue	0	1	
Bottled fruits, quarts	2	0	per dozen
„ pints and smaller packages	1	0	
Candles	0	1	per lb.
Cement	2	0	per barrel
Cheese	0	2	per lb.
Chicory	0	3	
Chocolate	0	3	
Cigars	5	0	
Cocoa	0	3	
Coffee	0	3	
Comfits	0	1½	
Confectionery	0	1½	
Cordage	40	0	per ton
Corn flour	0	1	per lb.
Corrugated iron, in bars, bundles, or sheets	40	0	per ton
Crystals, soda	20	0	
Dates	0	1	per lb.
Doors	1	0	each
Dried fish	0	1	per lb.
Dried fruits	0	2	
Fish, dried	0	1	
„ preserved	0	1	
„ salt	0	1	
Flour, corn	0	1	
Fruits, bottled, quarts	2	0	per dozen
„ „ pints and smaller quantities	1	0	
„ dried	0	2	per lb.
Galvanized iron, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated	40	0	per ton
Galvanized manufactures	3	0	per cwt.
Ginger	0	1	per lb.
Gunny bags	0	6	per dozen
Hams	0	2	per lb.
Hops	0	3	

CUSTOMS DUTIES—*continued*.

Iron, galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated	s.	d.	
Iron wire	40	0	per ton
Jams	0	1	per lb.
Jellies	0	1	"
Maizena	0	1	"
Malt	0	6	per bushel
Methylated spirit	2	0	per gallon
Molasses	3	4	per cwt.
Mustard	0	1	per lb.
Nails	40	0	per ton
Nuts of all kinds (except cocoa-nuts)	0	1	per lb.
Oilman's stores, sauces and pickles, quarts	1	0	per dozen
" " pints and smaller quantities	0	6	"
Oils, except specially exempted	0	6	per gallon
Opium (including all goods, wares, and merchandize, mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein)	10	0	per lb.
Paints	40	0	per ton
Paper, writing or fancy	0	1	per lb.
" brown and wrapping	3	4	per cwt.
Pepper	0	2	per lb.
Pickles, quarts	1	0	per dozen
" pints or smaller quantities	0	6	"
Porter, in wood or jar	0	6	per gallon
" in bottle	0	9	"
Powder, blasting	0	1	per lb.
" sporting	0	3	"
Preserved fish	0	1	"
Preserved vegetables	0	1	"
Preserves	0	1	"
Rice	60	0	per ton
Rope	40	0	"
Sacks	1	0	per dozen
Sago	0	1	per lb.
Salt fish	0	1	"
Salt	20	0	per ton
Saltpetre	20	0	"
Sashes	1	0	each
Sauces, quarts	1	0	per dozen
" pints	0	6	"
Sheepwash tobacco	0	3	per lb.
Shot	5	0	per cwt.
Shutters	1	0	each
Snuff	2	0	per lb.
Soda crystals	20	0	per ton
Sarsaparilla, if not exceeding 25 per cent. proof spirit	4	0	per liquid gallon
Spices	0	2	per lb.
Spirits (on all kinds of spirits imported into the colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer)	12	0	the proof gallon
Spirits (on all spirits and spirituous compounds imported into the colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer)	12	0	per liquid gallon
Spirits, methylated	2	0	per gallon
Sporting powder	0	3	per lb.
Spruce or other beer, in wood or jar	0	6	per gallon
" " in bottle	0	9	"

CUSTOMS DUTIES—*continued.*

	s.	d.	
Starch	0	1	per lb.
Succades	0	1½	"
Sugar, raw	5	0	per cwt.
„ refined	6	8	"
„ molasses and treacle	0	3	per lb.
Tea	0	4	"
Timber, dressed	2	0	per 100 ft. super.
„ rough and undressed	1	0	" "
„ sashes, doors, shutters	1	0	each
Tobacco (manufactured) and snuff	2	0	per lb.
„ unmanufactured	1	0	"
„ sheepwash	0	3	"
„ cigars	5	0	"
Treacle	3	4	per cwt.
Turpentine	1	6	gallon.
Varnish	2	6	"
Vinegar	0	6	"
Wines, sparkling	10	0	"
„ other kinds	5	0	"
Wire, iron	20	0	per ton
Woolpacks	0	3	each

Information concerning emigration, or any other matter in relation to the colony, may be obtained upon personal or written application at the office of the Agent-General for New South Wales, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W. (*See Advertisement.*)

VICTORIA.

THE colony of Victoria, originally part of New South Wales, forms the south-eastern portion of Australia. Its greatest length from east to west is about 420 miles, and its breadth about 250 miles. It contains an area of about 56,446,720 acres, or 88,198 square miles. This is somewhat less than the area of England, Scotland, and Wales, which contains 89,644 square miles. In January, 1879, 19,201,780 acres had been granted, sold, or selected, and 10,711,022 were available for future selection. The reserves in connexion with pastoral occupation numbered about 350,000 acres. The number of squatting runs in 1878 was 768, or 33 less than in 1877; and the area of Crown lands embraced in runs was 19,531,083 acres, or 1,323,532 acres less than in 1877.

Victoria contains, in addition to its mineral wealth, fine soils suitable for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, the grape, olive, fig, date, coral tree, sugar, millet, and tobacco, and, in certain favoured situations, for the growth of the tea plant. There are also some parts suitable for cotton and rice.

The mean annual temperature, as deduced from a long series of meteorological observations, is 58°.

In autumn and winter the northerly winds exceed the southerly, and in spring and summer the southerly winds exceed the northerly.

In summer the north winds are dry and often hot, but at night the wind frequently changes to the south-west or south; and from either of these points it is always cool and refreshing. The mean rainfall in the year is nearly 30 inches.

The disposal of Crown lands in Victoria is regulated by the "Land Act, 1869," as amended by "The Land Act, 1878," which is intended to facilitate the acquisition of land by *bonâ fide* settlers. The lands are obtainable either (1) by selection at £1 per acre, payable by instalments, or (2) by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, prompt payment.

1. Persons desirous of purchasing land in any district not specially exempted may, subject to certain regulations as to boundaries, select any quantity of unoccupied land not exceeding 320 acres before it has been surveyed, and obtain an occupation license for six years at a yearly rental of 1s. per acre. The license is not transferable. The licensee is required to fence the land; to reside upon it for at least five years; and during the currency of his license to cultivate at least one acre out of every ten included in it, and effect general improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. If these conditions have been fulfilled, he is entitled at the end of six years, at his option, either to pay 14s. an acre for the land, which then becomes his own, or to obtain a lease of it for fourteen years at a yearly rental of 1s. per acre. When the payments (which may be made in anticipation) have amounted to 20s. an acre, a grant in fee is issued by the Governor.

2. Crown lands, to an extent not exceeding 200,000 acres a year, are also disposed of at auction at an upset price of not less than 20s. an acre. Lands exposed to auction and not sold may afterwards be purchased at the upset price, or at the highest price bid at the sale. All town and village lands must be sold at auction.

Leases of Crown lands for 21 years, at a rent of not less than £5 a year, and for quantities not exceeding three acres, may be obtained for the sites of inns, stores, smithies, and other similar buildings, in thinly-peopled districts; also for bathing-places, bridges, ferries, and other purposes of public utility.

Pastoral licenses for new runs deemed sufficient to carry 4000 sheep or 1000 cattle are put up to auction at a rent fixed by the Board of Land and Works, and sold to the person bidding the highest premium. The licenses are granted for any period not exceeding 14 years.

Miners' rights are issued for any number of years not exceeding 15, at the rate of 5s. for every year. "Miners' rights" entitle the holders to take possession for gold-mining purposes, and for residence, of so much of the Crown lands as may be prescribed by the bye-laws of the Local Mining Board of the district within which the land is situated.

Leases of auriferous lands in quantities not less than one, nor more than 30 acres, are granted for any term not exceeding 15 years, at an annual rental of £1 per acre.

The number of holdings in Victoria on 31st March, 1879, exceeding one acre was 47,050; and the quantity of land in occupation during the year ended 31st March, 1878, was 15,901,403 acres.

The number of manufactories and works, &c., in operation in 1877-78 was 2343, employing 33,278 hands, the approximate value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant being £6,800,000.

On 1st January, 1880, there were 19 lines of railway open, of the aggregate length of 1125 miles. All the railways in Victoria are now the property of the State. The total receipts in 1879 amounted to £1,500,000, and the working expenses to £750,000.

The population of the colony on 1st January, 1880, was estimated at 899,333 persons, of whom 489,559 were males, and 409,774 females.

The current rate of wages at the end of September, 1880, was: For farm labourers, married, without rations for family, £70 to £80 per annum—with rations for family, £50 to £60 per annum; farm labourers, single men, with rations, 15s. to 20s. per week; ploughmen, with rations, 20s. to 30s. The wages for artisan labour were: General labourers and navvies, 6s. to 8s. per day; skilled labourers, 10s. to 12s. per day. Servants' wages were as follows: Cooks, £35 to £60 per annum; housemaids, £25 to £35; general servants, £30 to £35; farm servants, £30 to £35.

The Government of Victoria does not now grant assistance to persons desirous of emigrating. The cost of steerage passages from London or Liverpool is about £15 for an adult, and half-price for children between 1 and 12 years of age. Further information respecting the colony may be obtained at the office of the Agent-General, No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA is bounded on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and has the ocean for its northern and southern boundary, and the 129th meridian of east longitude for its boundary on the west.

The area of the colony, exclusive of the recently added northern territory, is estimated at 243,244,800 acres, of which 8,279,028 acres had been alienated at the date of the last returns. The area of the northern territory has not been ascertained, but is estimated at 335,116,800 acres. The climate of the southern portion of the colony is said greatly to resemble that of Sicily and Naples. During nine or ten months in the year it is agreeable. What are called winter months (*i.e.* June, July, and August) is, in truth, a rainy season, and would be considered in England merely a wet summer. The only disagreeable portion of the year is the three summer months; viz., December, January, and February, when the sun attains great

power, and when winds from the distant interior greatly increase the natural heat of the season.

The principal productions of the colony for exportation are wool, copper, lead, and breadstuffs.

The waste lands of the Crown are, for the purposes of sale, classified as town, suburban, and country land. All Crown lands, except pastoral, are sold by auction after due public notice; but country lands, which have been put up to auction and not sold, may in certain cases be sold by private contract at the upset price, or such higher price as may have been bid at any auction. The lowest upset price is £1 per acre; but the Government fixes a higher price for town lots and for country lots on which lawful improvements have been made. But country lands up to 1,000 acres may be purchased in some districts on credit. In that case the purchaser has to pay 10 per cent. of the amount he has agreed to give, which is reckoned as interest or rent for the first three years. He has also to enter into an agreement to make improvements and cultivate the land. At the end of the third year he has to pay a second instalment of 10 per cent. for another three years. At the end of the sixth year he must pay a fourth of the purchase money and 10 per cent. interest on the balance, which will carry him on to the end of the ninth year, when he is expected to complete his purchase, and receive his deeds. It is also provided that the selector may, if in a position to do so, after five years from the date of selection, pay the purchase money. On the 30th June, 1879, the area held on credit amounted to 3,065,329 acres, representing £4,345,899, which sum falls due at various times, extending to the year 1887.

Pasture leases are granted, at the rate of 10s. per square mile, to the first discoverer, for terms of 14 years. Other waste lands, leased for pastoral purposes, are assessed in three classes, the minimum rent in the first-class being fixed at the rate of £1 per square mile, in the second at 8s. 6d. per square mile, and in the third at 2s. 6d. per square mile.

Mineral leases for mining purposes are granted for 14 years, in lots not exceeding 320 acres, at a rent of 10s. an acre, with the right of renewal for two periods of 14 years each, on payment of a fine of not less than £1 per acre, and subject to future regulations.

The total population according to the published returns on 1st June, 1880, was 263,270, of whom the males were about 10,000 in excess of the females.

The total area under cultivation in 1878 was 2,011,300 acres. The total acreage under wheat was 1,305,850 acres, and the yield was 9,332,050 bushels, giving an average of 7 bushels 9 lbs. to the acre. Orchards and gardens covered 4677 and 3574 acres respectively, and vineyards 4297 acres. The rest of the cultivated land was devoted principally to barley, peas, oats, and potatoes.

The following compilation, revised last year by Mr. W. R. Hunt, labour agent, shows the rates of wages paid in Adelaide to skilled

labourers and other tradesmen, the prices varying, of course, according to the proficiency or skill of the individual and the season of the year. Great care has been taken in every instance to procure authentic information :

Bookbinders.—30s. to £3 per week ; forwarders, 35s. to 45s. ; finishers, 60s. to 70s.

Bootmakers.—At the principal factories piecework is the rule, but some men are employed on daywork, whose average earnings are 38s. to 40s per week, while very expert hands earn higher rates. Female machine hands receive weekly from 15s. to £1, while girls as tackers, &c., receive from half-a-crown to 15s. The present prices at piecework are as follows : Men's goods—riveting Wellingtons and riding boots, 2s. ; half Wellingtons, 1s. 9d. ; side springs, 1s. 6d. ; strong lace-up, 1s. 6d. ; finishing Wellingtons and riding boots, 2s. ; half Wellingtons, 1s. 9d. ; side-springs, 1s. 6d. ; strong lace-up, 9d. Women's goods—riveting side springs, plain, 1s. ; plain leather boots, 1s. ; slippers, 4d. ; finishing side-springs, plain, 1s. 2d. ; plain leather boots, 8d. ; slippers, 3d. Girls (from 10 to 13), calf, riveting side-springs, plain, 9d. ; finishing ditto, 8d. ; good female fitters, from 12s. to 18s.

Brassfounders.—9s. to 12s. per day.

Brewers.—30s. to 50s. per week.

Brickmakers.—12s. per 1000 on the back.

Builders.—In this trade firms have adopted the eight-hours system. The prices ruling are—For stonemasons and wallers, 9s. to 10s. per day ; stonecutters, 9s. to 9s. 6d. ; plasterers, ditto ; bricklayers, ditto ; slaters, a shade higher ; carpenters, 8s. to 9s. ; labourers, 5s. to 6s. 6d. ; pick-and-shovel men, 5s. to 6s.

Bakers.—Foremen are receiving from £1 15s. to £2 15s. per week, and second hands from 25s. to 35s., with board and lodging ; skilled confectioners proportionately higher.

Butchers.—Engagements are made by the week. The present rates are—For shopmen, 35s. to 45s. ; youths, 15s. to £1 ; slaughtermen, 30s. to £2, and small-goods men, from 30s. to £2 5s., with board.

Basketmakers.—piecework—make wages from 50s. to £3 7s. per week, mostly canework.

Cabinetmakers.—Engagements are chiefly made by piecework, but when by time the following are the customary rates per day of eight and a half hours : First-class workmen, 9s. to 10s. ; second ditto, 8s. ; upholsterers, 8s. 6d. to 10s. ; makers of deal tables, meatsafes, &c., from 7s. 6d. to 8s.

Carters.—25s. to 35s. per week.

Coachbuilders.—The wages per week vary according to the following scale : Smiths, from £2 8s. to £3 ; bodymakers, from £2 8s. to £3 ; wheelers, £2 10s. to £3 ; painters, £2 to £2 14s. ; trimmers, ditto ; vicemen, £1 10s. to £2.

Coopers.—Work is chiefly done by the piece; when otherwise, however, the day is understood to consist of eight hours, for which the remuneration varies from 8s. to 9s. In piecework 2s. is paid for a cask of three gallons, 2s. 6d. for five gallons, and 3s. 3d. for one of ten gallons.

Coppersmiths.—9s. to 11s. per day.

Drapers.—30s. to 60s. per week.

Farriers.—Firemen, per day of ten hours, 9s.; floormen, from £2 5s. to £2 10s. per week.

Gardening.—Gardeners, 6s. to 7s. per day; digging, 6d. (sandy soil) to 1s. per rod (ordinary garden soil); trenching, by contract; pruning, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per 100 vines; 6s. to 7s. daywork.

Gasfitters.—In regular employment the wages vary from £2 to £3 per week; when employed by the day they receive from 8s. to 10s.

Galvanized Tin Ironworkers.—Daywork from 8s. to 10s.; week of 48 hours, £2 2s. to £2 14s.

Gunsmiths.—9s. to 12s. per day.

Ironworkers.—Boilermakers, per day of eight hours, get from 10s. to 11s.; smiths, ditto; fitters and turners, 10s. to 11s.; moulders, ditto; labourers, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Iron Trade.—In this industry payment is by the day, the rates in each branch being as follows: General smiths, 8s. to 9s.; first-class smiths, 9s.; fitters, 9s. to 11s.; wheelwrights, 8s. to 11s.; moulders (first-class), 9s.; painters, 5s.; engine-drivers, 7s. to 10s.; sawyers, 7s. to 8s.; carpenters, 7s. to 10s.; turners, 7s. to 8s.; foundry hands, 6s. to 7s.; labourers, 6s. to 7s.

Jewellers.—Ordinary workmen, £2 10s. to £4 10s. per week, and more skilled workmen, engravers, &c., £5 to £6.

Millers.—50s. to 60s.

Plumbers.—Very good hands obtain from 11s. to 12s. per day of eight hours; inferior workmen, £2 8s. per week.

Painters and Glaziers.—These tradesmen generally receive 8s. to 10s. per day of eight hours, or 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; grainers and writers, 10s. per day, or 1s. 3d. per hour; very good writers and grainers, 11s. to 13s. per day.

Paperhangers.—9d. to 1s. 6d. for 12 yards.

Printers.—Compositors, newspaper, 1s. per 1000; jobbing hands, £2 15s. per week; pressmen, £2 15s.

Saddlers.—Most of the work done in this trade is by the piece, but when by time the following are the rates: First-class harness men, from 8s. to 9s. per day of ten hours summer, nine hours winter; second class, or jobbing, from 5s. to 7s. 6d.; first-class saddle hands, from 10s. to 12s.

Sailmakers.—1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour, eight hours per diem.

Seamen's wages (intercolonial) are steady at £5 per month.

Stonebreakers.—3s. per yard.

Storemen.—30s. to 50s. per week.

Tinsmiths.—11d. to 1s. 4d. per hour.

Tailors.—Wages 10d. per hour piecework, or 1s. per hour day-work. Good workmen are now earning from £3 10s. to £4 per week. Females receive a corresponding increase.

Tanners and Curriers.—The working day is ten hours. Beamsmen in the limeyard get from £2 to £2 10s. per week; strikers and finishers, from 36s. to 40s.; tanners, from 36s. to 42s. Currier's work is all done by the piece, and on agreed conditions. First-rate workmen, who have served their full apprenticeship term, are earning from £3 10s. to £4 10s. per week.

Watchmakers.—The wages given vary from £3 10s. to £4 per week.

Wheelwrights.—1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour.

Female Domestics.—Per week, with board and lodging—General servants, 8s. to 12s.; cooks, 10s. to 20s.; housemaids, 8s. to 12s.; kitchenmaids, 8s. to 10s.; housekeepers, 10s. to £1; laundresses, 10s. to 16s.; nursemaids, 8s. to 12s.; nursegirls, 4s. to 7s.; charwomen, 3s. to 4s. per diem.

Shearers.—Shearers, 16s. to 20s. per 100; rollers, 15s.; pressers, 25s.; sewers, 20s.; dumpers, 20s.; pickers, 12s.; cooks, 40s.; butchers, 25s.; cooks' mates, 20s. per week, with rations.

Station Hands.—Drovers, £1 to £1 10s. per week, or 10s. 6d. per day and find themselves; boundary-riders, 17s. to 25s. per week; shepherds, 17s. to 20s. per week; married couples, per annum, £52 to £75; lamb-minders, 10s. to 15s. per week; bullock-drivers, 20s. to 25s. per week; knockabout hands, 17s. to 20s. per week; bush carpenters and blacksmiths, 30s. per week; cooks, 17s. to 25s. per week; water-drawers, 18s. to 20s. per week. All the above are with rations and expenses paid up to the stations.

Farm hands.—Ploughmen, 16s. to 20s. per week; general farm servants, 18s. per week; married couples, females to cook, &c., 20s. to 30s. per week; harvesters, 25s. to 30s. per week; boys, from 10s. to 12s.; youngsters tailing cattle and sheep, 4s. to 8s. per week; teamsters, 20s. to 25s.; hay harvesters, 25s. to 35s.; all with board and lodging.

Miscellaneous.—Fencers, post and three-wire fence, £10 to £20 per mile; ditto per rod, three-rail, 2s. to 3s.; wire ditto, 4s. to 7s.; cabmen, 20s. to 30s. per week with board and lodging; busmen, 35s. to 40s. per week without board; labourers, 6s. to 8s. per diem without board and lodging; ostlers, 20s. to 25s. per week with board and lodging; sawyers, logs at pit, 13s. per 100.

Average wages of miners.—Moonta district. Miners, per week, eight hours' shift, £1 15s.; breaksmen, ditto, none employed;

engineers, from £1 16s. to £2 15s.; tribute, £1 18s. to £2 5s.; on contract, from £1 16s. to £2; owners' account, 5s. 6d. per day.

Scale of rations per week.—10 lbs. flour, 12 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, ¼ lb. tea.

The following are the current quotations in Adelaide, as taken from the public prints, of live stock, farm, and garden produce, provisions, groceries, &c.:

Wholesale, Flour, Grain, &c.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Flour, fine silk dressed, at the port,							
bags included (town brands)	12	0	0	to	12	5	0 per ton of 2,000
Ditto, ditto (country brands)	11	12	6	„	11	15	0 „
Wheat, large lots, at the port	0	5	6	„	0	5	7 per bush. of 60lbs.
Bran, at the port (bags included)					0	1	2½ per bush. of 20lbs.
Pollard					0	1	4 per bush. of 20lbs.
Oats, without bags					0	3	0 per bush. of 40lbs.
Barley					0	3	4 per bush. of 50lbs.
Maize					0	3	9 per bush. of 60lbs.

Wholesale, Dairy and Farm Produce.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Bacon	0	0	0	to	0	0	10 per lb.
Butter	0	0	10	„	0	1	1 „
„ potted					0	0	11 „
Cheese	0	0	6	„	0	0	10 „
Eggs	0	0	10	„	0	1	0 per doz.
Hams	0	0	10	„	0	1	1 per lb.
Lard					0	0	10 „
Onions	0	12	0	„	0	14	0 per cwt.
Honey					0	0	4 per lb.
Hay	5	5	0	„	6	10	0 per ton.
Peas	0	3	6	„	0	4	0 per bushel

Hides, Skins, Bones, &c.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Hides, salted	0	0	3	to	0	0	3½ per lb.
Butchers' green	0	16	0	„	2	0	0 each
Hoofs					0	2	6 per cwt.
Green kangaroo skins	0	5	0	„	2	10	0 per dozen.
Skins, calf	0	2	0	„	0	5	0 each.
„ K.I. wallaby	0	18	0	„	1	5	0 per dozen.
Shank bones	12	0	0	„	15	0	0 per ton.

Bark.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Bark, wattle, ground	7	0	0	to	7	10	0 per ton.
„ „ chopped					6	10	0 „

Tallow.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Tallow, beef, for export	21	0	0	to	23	0	0 per ton.
„ mutton „	24	0	0	„	28	0	0 „

Wool.

Washed	.	.	.	.	£	s.	d.	to	£	s.	d.	per lb.
Greasy	.	.	.	.	0	0	9	to	0	0	11	
Scoured	.	.	.	.	0	0	5	„	0	0	10	„
	.	.	.	.	0	1	0	„	0	1	4	„

Wine (Colonial).

Good sound colonial wine of last year's vintage, for large quantities in bulk	.	.	.	.	£	s.	d.	to	£	s.	d.	per gallon.
Superior, ditto	.	.	.	.	0	1	6	to	0	3	0	
Colonial spirits in bond	.	.	.	.	0	4	6	„	0	9	0	„
	.	.	.	.	.....				0	3	6	„

Leather.

Basils	.	.	.	.	£	s.	d.	to	£	s.	d.	per dozen.
Colonial calf	.	.	.	.	0	15	0	to	1	0	0	
„ kip	.	.	.	.	0	4	0	„	0	5	6	per lb.
„ sole	.	.	.	.	0	2	3	„	0	2	6	„
„ kangaroo	.	.	.	.	0	1	0	„	0	1	6	„
„ wallaby	.	.	.	.	0	15	0	„	4	0	0	per doz.
	.	.	.	.	0	12	0	„	0	15	0	„

Copper.

South Australian copper is now quoted in London at £74 per ton, with an upward tendency.

Live Stock.

Horses, draught	.	.	.	.	£	s.	d.	to	£	s.	d.
„ light	.	.	.	.	30	0	0	to	45	0	0
Bullocks, fat	.	.	.	.	15	0	0	„	25	0	0
Sheep, fat wethers, according to season	.	.	.	.	10	0	0	„	15	0	0
	.	.	.	.	0	12	0	„	0	17	0

RETAIL FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

Quotations—Bread and Flour.

Bread	.	.	.	.	£	s.	d.	to	£	s.	d.	per 2-lb. loaf
„ aerated	.	.	.	.	0	0	2½	to	0	0	3½	
Flour	.	.	.	.	.....				0	0	3	
	.	.	.	.	0	0	1½	„	0	0	2	per lb.

Butchers' Meat.

Beef	.	.	.	.	£	s.	d.	to	£	s.	d.	per lb.
Mutton	.	.	.	.	0	0	4	to	0	0	8	
Lamb	.	.	.	.	0	0	2	„	0	0	5	„
Pork	.	.	.	.	0	2	6	„	0	3	6	per quarter.
Veal	.	.	.	.	0	0	7	„	0	0	8	per lb.
	.	.	.	.	0	0	5	„	0	0	8	„

Dairy Produce.

Bacon	.	.	.	.	£	s.	d.	to	£	s.	d.	per lb.
Butter, fresh	.	.	.	.	0	1	0	„	0	1	2	
„ salted	.	.	.	.	0	0	9	„	0	2	0	
	.	.	.	.	0	0	7	„	0	1	6	„

RETAIL FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Cheese . . . . .	.....			to	0	1	0	per lb.
Eggs	0	1	0	"	0	2	0	per dozen
Fowls . . . . .	.....			"	0	5	0	per pair
Ducks	0	6	0	"	0	6	6	"
Geese . . . . .	.....			"	0	6	0	each
Hams . . . . .	.....			"	0	1	2	per lb.
Honey . . . . .	.....			"	0	0	5	"
Lard . . . . .	.....			"	0	1	0	"
Milk	0	0	4	"	0	0	6	per quart
Pigeons	0	1	3	"	0	1	5	per pair
Rabbits, tame . . . . .	.....			"	0	1	0	each
" wild . . . . .	.....			"	0	1	6	per pair
Turkeys	0	6	0	"	0	10	0	each

Groceries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Tea	0	2	0	to	0	2	6	per lb.
Sugar	0	0	3	"	0	0	4½	"
Coffee . . . . .	.....			"	0	1	6	"
Rice	0	0	3	"	0	0	5	"
Salt . . . . .	.....			"	0	0	1	"
Tobacco	0	4	0	"	0	4	6	"
Soap	0	0	3	"	0	0	4	"

Hay Market.

	£	s.	d.	
Best wheaten hay	6	10	0	per ton
Good mixed "	6	0	0	"

EAST END MARKET.

Vegetables.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Artichokes	0	1½	to	0	2	per lb.
Asparagus	2	0	"	2	6	per 100
Beans, broad	4	0	"	5	0	per bushel
Beetroot	2	6	"	3	0	per dozen
Broccoli	3	0	"	4	0	"
Cabbages	2	0	"	4	0	"
" savoy	2	0	"	3	0	"
" plants . . . . .	.....		"	1	6	per 100
Carrots	1	6	"	2	0	per doz. bunches
Cauliflowers	2	0	"	5	0	per dozen
Celery	2	6	"	3	6	per doz. heads
Chillies . . . . .	.....		"	1	0	per lb.
Garlic . . . . .	.....		"	0	4	"
Horseradish . . . . .	.....		"	0	6	"
Leeks . . . . .	.....		"	2	6	per dozen
Lettuces	0	6	"	0	8	"
Marjoram . . . . .	.....		"	0	6	per doz. bunches
Mint . . . . .	.....		"	0	6	"
Onions	8	0	"	16	0	per cwt.
" green . . . . .	.....		"	0	6	per doz. bunches
Parsnips	2	0	"	2	6	"
Peas	3	6	"	4	0	per bushel
Potatoes	5	0	"	10	0	per cwt.
" new	12	0	"	13	0	"
Radishes . . . . .	.....		"	0	6	per doz. bunches
" turnip . . . . .	.....		"	0	6	"

EAST END MARKET, VEGETABLES—*continued.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Rhubarb	2	6	to	3	0	per doz. lb.
Sage				0	6	per doz. bunches
Shalots				0	4	per lb.
Thyme				0	6	per doz. bunches
Turnips	1	6	"	2	0	" "
Watercress				0	6	" "

Fruit.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Almonds, hard shell	0	1½	to	0	2	per lb.
" soft shell				0	6	"
" cracked	0	8	"	0	9	"
Apples	2	0	"	10	0	per bushel
Barcelona nuts	6	6	"	7	0	per doz. lb.
Citrons				15	0	per cwt.
Gooseberries	3	0	"	3	6	per gallon
Lemons	0	6	"	1	0	per dozen
Loquats				0	9	per lb.
Oranges	0	10	"	1	3	per dozen
" Sydney	0	10	"	1	0	"
Pears	2	0	"	12	0	per bushel
Strawberries	0	9	"	1	6	per lb.

Dairy Produce.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Bacon				0	9	per lb.
" green	0	6	to	0	8	"
Butter, fresh	0	8	"	0	9	"
Cheese, English	1	6	"	1	8	"
" colonial	0	6	"	0	8	"
Dairy pork	0	7	"	0	8	"
Ducks	4	6	"	5	0	per pair
Eggs	0	1	"	0	9	per dozen
Fowls	3	0	"	3	6	per pair
Geese				4	0	each
Ham	0	9	"	0	10	per lb.
Lard				0	8	"
Turkeys	3	6	"	7	0	each

Butcher's Meat.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Beef	0	4	to	0	7	per lb.
" salt	0	4	"	0	6	"
Calves' heads	2	6	"	3	0	each
" feet				1	4	per set
Lamb, forequarter				2	6	each
" hindquarter				3	6	"
Mutton, forequarter				0	2½	per lb.
" hindquarter				0	3½	"
Sausages				0	4	"
Veal	0	4	"	0	7	"

Miscellaneous.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Beeswax	1	0	"	1	2	per lb.
Colonial wine	2	0	"	6	0	per gallon.
" jam	0	7	"	0	8	per lb.
Flowers	0	2	"	1	0	per bunch.
Honey	36	0	"	40	0	per cwt.

The rent of a dwelling suitable for an artisan and his family in Adelaide or the immediate suburbs varies from six to fifteen shillings per week, but in the country towns the rate is less. Large numbers of artisans, however, reside in their own freehold cottages. The savings of a few years have, in many instances, sufficed to enable them to accomplish this. Land is cheap, and the necessary advances for the erection of dwellings are readily obtainable from the several building societies. Cottages, with fuel and water, are provided for ploughmen, shepherds, and other labourers employed on farms or sheep-runs. The following are quoted rates for house rent and for board and lodging:

House Rent.

Two rooms, 4s. to 6s.; three rooms, 6s. to 10s.; four rooms, 8s. to 15s.; six rooms, 12s. to 25s., free from taxes; single room, 2s. 6d.; ditto (furnished), 6s. to 9s. per week. Gas is 8s. to 12s. per 1000 cubic feet, and water laid on at 1s. 6d. per 1000 gallons.

Board and Lodging.

Per week at Bushmen's Club, 18s.; at private houses, for single young men, shopmen, &c., 15s. to 18s.; clerks, &c., 20s. to 30s.; single females, 10s. to 15s.; private lodgers at hotels, 20s. to £4 4s.

Wearing apparel is procurable at the undermentioned prices:

Working men's best black cloth suits, 39s. to 90s.; every-day wear, 29s. to 65s.; moleskin trousers, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; tweed suits, 29s. to 80s.; jackets, 13s. to 40s.; waistcoats, 5s. to 11s.; trousers, 8s. to 25s.; boys' clothes, 15s. to 40s. per suit.

Only persons who have been nominated by their friends in the colony receive passages to South Australia.

Land order warrants of the value of £20 are granted by the Agent-General of the colony in England to all approved persons in sound health, and who have not previously resided in Australasia. The emigrants must pay their own passage out, and proceed direct to Adelaide, South Australia, and reside in the colony for two years before they get the land grants.

Application for passages, and further information respecting the colony, should be addressed to the Agent-General for South Australia, No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.

QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND is situated in the north-eastern corner of the continent of Australia, immediately to the north of New South Wales, and covers an area of 669,520 square miles, or 428,492,800 acres.

The Crown lands of the colony are made available in various ways, depending on the purpose for which they are required. The greatest facilities are afforded for the acquisition of land either for

pastoral, agricultural, or mining pursuits, whether for temporary or permanent purposes.

The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869 makes provision for the leasing of land for grazing. In 1878, under this Act, 244,265,099 acres were leased in 6,711 runs.

By this Act leases of waste lands are granted for 21 years, in blocks of not less than 25 square miles, and subject to such arrangement, as to form, as the general features of the country render necessary. The principal conditions when the land is not competed for, are that the lessee shall pay rent at the rate of 5s. per square mile for the first seven years, 10s. for the second seven years, and 15s. for the third seven years, and shall put on stock equal to a fourth of the carrying capacity of the run. Afterwards the rents of runs not required for settlements are determined by the appraisal of a commissioner, whose decision, if unsatisfactory to the lessee, may be cancelled, and the lease put up to auction.

The "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1876" provides for the lease and sale of lands for agricultural purposes. (Previous to the passing of the Act of 1876, upwards of 5,000,000 acres of land had been alienated either absolutely or conditionally.) At the passing of the Act 33,220,801 acres were proclaimed for selection within the various settled districts of the colony. The proclaimed lands are open for the selection of all persons, provided they are taken for their own use and benefit, and that the selectors have not already acquired the full quantity of land allowed under a former Act of 1868. Married women, aliens, persons non-resident, agents, servants, or trustees, are not allowed this privilege of selection.

The lands now open for selection may be divided roughly into two classes—conditional selections and homestead areas. The former class may obtain not more than 5120, and not less than 40 acres. The executive retains the power to restrict by proclamation the maximum quantity to be held by one person to not less than 640 acres, should local considerations render it necessary. For example, in the district of Cairns, where the rich alluvial land capable of growing sugar or other exhausting crops is limited in extent, the maximum quantity to be granted has been fixed at 1280 acres.

Any quantity up to 80 acres may be selected within a homestead area, but the selector can also take up, outside such area, as much more as will bring up his holding to 160 acres.

The upset price of the greater portion of the land now open for conditional purchase is 5s. per acre, some of it at 10s. per acre, and of homesteads 2s. 6d. per acre. Applicants entitled to select would obtain this land at these rates if no other applications were recorded but their own. In the event of competition, it is sold to the highest bidder.

Within homestead areas, the selector must himself continuously and honestly reside for five years, and effect improvements of the value of 10s. per acre. Outside of those areas he may continuously reside, either by himself or by bailiff, and must spend during the 10

years of his lease, on houses, cultivation, or fencing, a sum equal to the whole of the purchase money, calculated at 10s. per acre.

Licenses to cut timber, quarry stone, or make bricks may be obtained for all Crown lands; but, unless with consent of the owner, no such operation can be carried on within two miles of any head station.

The "Mineral Lands Act of 1872" provides for the sale of Crown lands for mining purposes (gold excepted) at 30s. per acre, and for leasing them at 5s. per acre per annum. Mining licenses can be obtained at 10s. per annum each person.

By the "Gold Fields Act" a right to mine for gold on all Crown lands can be obtained for 10s. a year, and to the discoverer of a gold-bearing reef is awarded as follows:

With 100 feet	} Along line of reef if less than	{ 400 yards	} Distant from any line of reef worked.
" 150 "		{ One mile	
" 200 "		{ Two miles	
" 300 "		{ Ten miles	
" 500 "		{ Over ten miles	

The holder of a "miner's right" is entitled to 50 feet by 40 deep along the line of reef, or a company is entitled to 50 feet by 400 deep each man.

The conditions under which these "miner's rights" are allowed are, that the claims must have boundaries marked at right angles to base line, must be registered, and worked by half the number of miners, to whom they are allotted.

Leases of land not exceeding 21 acres may also be obtained for a term of 21 years, after a gold field has been two years proclaimed, at a rental of £1 per acre per annum.

Land orders are not now issued as formerly to emigrants paying their own passage to the colony. No undertakings are now necessary for payment of any portion of the passage money of either free or assisted emigrants.

In 1878 the population was 210,510. There were 375 schools and 43,871 scholars; 3684 were subscribers to libraries and reading rooms, having 41,282 volumes. 111,489 acres were under cultivation.

The live stock consisted of 148,226 horses, 2,469,555 horned cattle, 5,631,634 sheep, and 50,301 pigs. There are 624 mills and manufactories. In the same year 4,500,363 letters, 4,064,990 newspapers, and 269,506 packets passed through the various post offices, and 50,454 money orders were issued and paid; amount of money order transactions, £204,034; extent of mail service, 19,030 miles.

One thousand one hundred and eleven ships, of 541,850 tons burden, visited the various ports, and 1117, of 524,908 tons burden, took their departure.

The total exports in 1878 were £3,190,419; and exports, the produce of Queensland, consisted of:

	Value.
Antimony ore, 100 tons	1,123
Arrowroot, 178,672 lbs.	3,099
Beche-de-mer, 2,115 cwt.	977
Beeswax	5
Bones and bone dust, 5,758 cwt.	1,972
Coals, coke, and fuel, 6,060 tons	4,584
Copper ore, 1,675 cwt.	2,301
Copper, smelted, 9,814 cwt.	32,825
Copra	4
Cotton, 43,532 lbs.	1,216
Curiosities	5
Eggs	6
Fruit (green), 5,373 packages	4,449
Gold, 283,592 ozs.	1,052,490
Hair, 66 cwt.	245
Hides and skins	67,494
Hoofs and horns	1,332
Leather	533
Lime and limestone	23
Live stock, by sea and overland	347,037
Maize, 29,686 bushels	5,636
Meat (fresh and preserved)	4,260
„ (extract and essence of)	2,005
Molasses, 5,583 cwt.	1,335
Oil	123
Plants	210
Potatoes	143
Rags	574
Rattans and canes	120
Rum, 43,809 gallons	6,199
Sandalwood	75
Seeds, &c.	42
Shell (pearl)	54,149
Shell-fish (oysters and crabs)	1,227
Soap, 156 cwt.	190
Sugar, 82,696 cwt.	119,018
Sugar canes	32
Tallow	23,153
Timber	56,474
Tin ore, 49,916 cwt.	75,201
Tin (smelted), 4,198 cwt.	12,510
Tortoise shell	455
Vegetables (fresh)	25
Wine, 1,786 gallons	704
Wool, 21,668,122 lbs.	1,185,659

The imports were £3,436,077.

In 1878 there were 428 miles of railway open, which carried 214,698 passengers; 7125 miles of telegraph wires were open, and 538,567 messages were transmitted.

The rates of wages in the colony are as follows:

Artisan labour.—Tailors, 10s. per diem; masons, 9s.; plasterers, 10s.; bricklayers, 11s.; carpenters, 8s. to 11s.; painters, 10s.; blacksmiths, 11s.; wheelwrights, 10s.—without rations.

Agricultural labour.—Farm labourers, ploughmen, reapers, mowers, and threshers, £35 to £40 per annum, with board and lodging.

Pastoral labour.—Shepherds, £40 to £60; stock keepers, £45 to £60; hut keepers, £30 to £40; generally useful men on stations, £35 to £60; sheep washers, 5s. to 7s. per diem; shearers, 17s. 6d. to 25s. per 100 sheep sheared—with rations.

Servants (males and married couples).—Married couples without family, £40 to £60; married couples with ditto, £45 to £50; men cooks for hotels, £50 to £60; grooms, £45 to £50; gardeners, £45 to £60.

Servants, female.—Cooks, £40 to £50; laundresses, £30 to £50; general servants, £26 to £40; housemaids, £20 to £26; nursemaids, £18 to £25; farmhouse servants, £26 to £35; dairywomen, £26 to £35—with rations.

Miscellaneous.—Quarrymen, 8s. to 10s. per diem; general labourers, 5s. to 7s. per diem—without rations. Seamen, £4 to £6 per month—with rations.

The price of provisions is as under :

Beef, 4d. to 5d. per lb.	Potatoes, 3d. to 1d. per lb.
Mutton, ditto, ditto.	Butter (fresh), 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Bread, 1½d. to 2d. per lb.	Butter (salt), 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.
Sugar, 3d. to 5d. per lb.	Bacon (colonial), 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.
Tea, 2s. to 3s. per lb.	
Flour, 2d. per lb.	

Further information respecting the colony and free and assisted passages can be obtained of the Agent-General for Queensland, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA was first settled in 1829. The colony includes all that portion of Australia situated to the westward of the 129° of east longitude.

The population on the 31st December, 1878 amounted to 28,166, of whom 16,409 were males, and 11,757 females.

The colony is divided into 12 districts; viz., Perth, Fremantle, Albany, Champion Bay, Greenough and Irwin, Murray, Roeburne, Sussex, Swan, Toodgay, Wellington, and York.

An important settlement has been formed in the neighbourhood of Shark's Bay, a large inlet, and in the small islands which abound in this locality extensive banks, covered with the true pearl oyster, have been discovered.

Many tracts of the vast territory of Western Australia have been found to be richly auriferous; it is known that quartz reefs traverse the colony from south to north. Lead and copper exist in large quantities.

The greater extent of the seaboard is separated from the interior

by low ranges of hills running parallel to it, and covered with forests, principally of jarrah, which is in great demand for railway sleepers, for building purposes in countries infested by the white ant, and for all kinds of marine construction.

In addition to its fisheries, the north-west coast, formerly known as the Victoria or Port Gregory districts, has been found to possess extensive tracts of land admirably adapted for pastoral purposes.

The climate of Western Australia is delightful and healthy. From the northern to the southern extremity it varies considerably; the southern temperature is somewhat similar to that of England; the northern is hot but not unpleasant, being tempered with cool breezes, and the climate of the central portion of the colony is like that of Southern Italy and parts of Spain. The regularity of the sea breezes in the summer, which are rarely intermitted, enables one to bear without discomfort the power of the sun. The mean of the barometer is about 30 inches, and of the thermometer about 65°. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in April and lasting till September; a greater part of this time of year, however, is bright and clear. The dry season is occasionally, but rarely, visited by showers or a thunderstorm. The severe droughts and heavy floods experienced in the other Australian colonies are unknown here.

Flowers and fruits from all parts of the world flourish luxuriantly. The vegetables of England grow to great perfection, and may be cultivated at almost any season of the year. Amongst the fruits are oranges, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, almonds, bananas, and pomegranates. Strawberries also grow well in the southern districts.

The climate seems to be peculiarly suited to the vine, and the raisins dried here are as fine as any in the world. Wine is also manufactured, and finds a ready market in the colony. It is of superior quality, and would probably acquire a character in foreign markets were it made by persons of experience in the trade.

No disease can be said to prevail here. Influenza visits the colony occasionally, and is at times severe, especially among the aboriginal population. Epidemic diseases are unknown, and the climate is favourable to consumptive persons.

The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, and hay. The crops are generally fine, and hay is produced in considerable quantities; even self-sown fields return good crops.

The value of the imports into the colony during the year ending 31st December, 1878, was £379,049 12s. 2d. The exports during the same period were valued at £428,491 3s., wool being the larger item. Next to this came sandalwood, pearl shells, and jarrah timber. The pearl fishery year by year becomes of greater value, and wheat is now being exported to this country.

The rates of wages in 1878 were as follows: Predial labourers, £18 to £50 per annum, 1s. to 7s. per day; domestic servants, £18 to £50 per annum; carpenters, 7s. to 10s. per day; masons, 7s.;

printers, 6s. to 8s.; blacksmiths, 7s. to 10s.; gardeners, 6s.; saddlers, 7s. to 10s.; boatbuilders, 8s. to 10s.; brewers, 6s. to 8s.; coachbuilders, 7s. to 10s.; navvies, 7s.; and painters, 7s. to 10s.; tailors and shoemakers by the piece.

The average prices of various articles of use or consumption are: Wheaten flour, per bag of 200 lbs., £1 15s.; wheat, per imperial bushel, 6s. 6d.; wheaten bread, per lb., 2d.; horned cattle, per lb., 3d.; horses, each, £5 to £25; sheep, each, 13s.; goats, each, £1; swine, per lb., 6d.; milk, per gallon, 2s.; butter, fresh, per lb., 2s.; butter, salt, 1s. 8d.; cheese, 1s. 6d.; beef, 6d.; mutton, 5d.; pork, 10d.; rice, 3d.; coffee, 1s. 6d.; tea, 2s.; sugar, 5d.; salt, 1d.; wine, imported, per gallon, £1 and upwards; wine, colonial, per gallon, 4s. and upwards; brandy, per gallon, £1 10s.; beer, imported, per gallon, draught, 4s.—bottled, 7s.; beer, colonial, per gallon, 3s.; tobacco, per lb., 4s.

The quantity of land alienated is 1,469,691 acres. The quantity in cultivation is estimated at 51,674 acres. Country land in lots of not less than 40 acres are sold at a fixed price of 10s. per acre. Town and suburban lots are sold by auction, the size and upset price being fixed by the Governor.

Free passages are granted to the nominees of residents in the colony of the following classes:

Agricultural labourers, female servants, shepherds, millers, woodcutters, gardeners, farriers, teamsters, and ploughmen, of ages ranging from 18 to 40, able-bodied and healthy.

Emigrants pay 20s. each for bedding and mess-kit.

After two years' residence in the colony each adult emigrant is entitled to select, from any unimproved rural Crown lands open to selection, 50 acres of land; and each emigrant between the ages of 16 and 21, 25 acres of land, not to exceed 150 acres in all for any one family. After three years' occupation the land becomes the property of the selector, provided certain improvements have been made on it.

For further particulars application may be made to the Emigration Agents for the colony, Messrs. Felgate and Co., 27, Clements Lane, London, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.

THIS colony consists of a group of islands of which the two principal are called the North and South Islands, and a third, much smaller, called Stewart's Island. The whole group is over 1000 miles long, with an average breadth of 140 miles. The coast line extends over 3000 miles. There are besides some small outlying islands within the limits of the colony, such as the Chatham Islands, the Auckland Islands, and Bounty Island.

The coast line is indented by deep inlets, navigable rivers, and

fine harbours; and the surface of the country is diversified by chains of hills and mountains, intersected by numerous streams and plains.

The first settlement of Europeans was in 1814, but no colonization took place till 1839.

The colony is now divided into ten provincial districts; viz., Auckland, Wellington, Taranaki, and Hawkes Bay, situated in the Northern Island, and Nelson, Marlborough, Otago, Canterbury, Southland and Westland, in the South Island. These districts are subdivided into 63 counties, of which 32 are in the North Island, and 30 in the South Island. Stewart's Island forms a county of itself.

The total population, according to the census taken on the 3rd March, 1878, exclusive of aboriginal natives, was 414,412.

The number of Maories, or native population, is not accurately known. It is estimated that there are now about 48,000, of whom 45,000 reside in the North Island, and 3000 in the South Island.

The mean annual temperature of the North Island of New Zealand is 57° Fahrenheit, and of the South Island 52°.

January and February, which months correspond to July and August in England, are the warmest months, and June and July, corresponding to our December and January, are the coldest. The nights are about 12° colder than the days. The difference between the mean temperature of the coldest and warmest months in the year in New Zealand is about 20°.

An idea of the mildness of the climate of Nelson and Canterbury in the South Island may be drawn from the fact of sheep frequently lambing in mid-winter with no greater loss than 5 or 10 per cent. There is, however, no proper wet and dry season in New Zealand; fourteen days seldom pass without rain, and rain rarely continues for three successive days. Heavy rains occasionally occur, although slight, when compared with those experienced on the Australian continent.

The annual death-rate of New Zealand, which is 12½ per thousand, is far the lowest of all the Australasian colonies; that of the British Islands being 23½ per thousand, or almost twice as great, whilst the excess of births over deaths, which in England is 57 per cent., stands in New Zealand at 197 per cent.

New Zealand has a Governor, appointed by the Queen, and two Houses of Parliament, the Upper House, or Legislative Council, consisting of about 45 members nominated by the Crown, and including two Maories, and the Lower House, or House of Representatives, consisting of 88 members, elected for three years by the electors throughout the colony, and including four Maori representatives. The Executive Government consists of about seven Ministers of the Crown, one being a Maori, who hold office so long as they possess a majority in the House. This Parliament, which follows strictly the usages of the British Parliament, makes all laws for the colony, which may be, but are very rarely, disallowed by the

Queen. The franchise almost amounts to manhood suffrage, and the voting at elections is by ballot.

The Judicial business is administered by a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges; also by District Judges, Resident or Stipendiary Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, proceedings being in almost all respects as at home. Municipal institutions are established throughout the colony. Local Government is exercised by 60 boroughs, with mayors and councillors, by 63 counties with county councils; also by a large number of highway boards, harbour boards, river trusts, &c. The ratepayers are the electors of these institutions, and fix their own local rates.

The State system of elementary education is non-sectarian. Wherever 25 children can be assembled a school is established and a teacher paid by Government. There are 730 district schools, with 56,239 pupils, and 1407 teachers. There are endowed colleges and grammar schools for the higher education of boys and girls in all the cities and large towns, and there is a University which has power to confer degrees.

There are 814 post offices, delivering nine million letters, five million newspapers, a hundred and sixteen thousand post cards, and half a million book packets a year. The postal rate for letters is a penny within town delivery, twopence within the colony or Australia, and sixpence to England. There are 8000 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The charge for telegrams is a shilling for ten words within the colony, sixpence for "delayed" or posted telegrams. Money can be transmitted either by post office order or telegraph order. New Zealand is connected by telegraph cable with England, Ireland, and Scotland. There are six banks with branches in every town and village. The currency is the same as at home, bank notes, sovereigns, florins, shillings, and pence. Every post office is a Government Savings' Bank and a Government Life Assurance office.

Manufactories have grown rapidly. There are 29 iron foundries, 49 carriage works, 43 ship and boat building yards, 3 woollen factories, 100 tanning and fellmongery establishments, 32 boiling down and meat preserving works, 204 sawmills, 124 brick, tile, and pottery works, 23 clothing factories, &c., while there are wood ware factories for extent and efficiency rivalling those of the largest cities in the world. The commerce of the colony is shown in the exports being, in 1878, of the value of £6,015,709, and the imports £8,755,663.

The quantity of land under crop in February, 1879, was, according to returns collected by the Registrar General, 817,810 acres, including 17,299 acres under potatoes. The extent to which pastoral pursuits are followed may be estimated by the figures given in the census of 1878, which shows that there are 137,768 horses, 578,430 cattle, and 13,069,338 sheep, in the colony. The quantity of wool exported during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1880, was 62,171,317 lbs., of the value of £2,843,246.

The quantity of gold entered for duty on exportation from New Zealand between the 1st April, 1857, and 31st December, 1878, was of the value of £35,005,273.

Besides gold, the colony produces wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, wool, flax, and kauri gum.

The total area of New Zealand is upwards of 64,000,000 acres. Of this, 14,000,000 have been sold, or disposed of in education and other public reserves; 16,000,000 belong to the aborigines, or to the Europeans who have purchased from them; and 34,000,000 acres of Crown lands still remain for disposal. Of the latter, 15,000,000 are open grass or fern country, 10,000,000 forest, and 9,000,000 of barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country.

For convenience the colony is divided into ten land districts, each being under the local direction of a Commissioner and a Land Board. The Commissioner's office is known as the Principal Land Office. In each district there is a principal land office, and in some of the larger districts one or more sub-offices. It is with these land offices the selector has to transact all business, from the first consultation of the maps, the subsequent selection and purchase of land, to the final receipt of the Crown grant.

The names of the land districts and of the towns where each principal office is situated are, beginning with the most northerly and taking them geographically, as under:

Land District.	Town where principal Land Office is situated.
Auckland	Auckland.
Taranaki	New Plymouth.
Hawke's Bay	Napier.
Wellington	Wellington.
Nelson	Nelson.
Marlborough	Blenheim.
Canterbury	Christchurch.
Otago	Dunedin.
Southland	Invercargill.
Westland	Hokitika.

The general rules on which land is disposed of in the different land districts of New Zealand are as follows:

In Auckland lands of the Crown are divided into town, suburban, and rural lands.

Rural lands are sold by auction at an upset price per acre fixed by the Land Board, and are classified as first, second, and third class lands, the minimum prices per acre being 15s., 10s., and 5s. respectively.

Town and suburban lands are also sold by auction, at an upset price of not less than £30 an acre for the former and £3 for the latter.

The right to cut and remove timber from forest lands for building and other purposes is usually leased at a premium or foregift for

any term not exceeding seven years. Areas within which such rights are granted may from time to time be determined by the Board.

Forest lands are also occasionally sold by public auction as lands of special value. Upset price fixed in each instance by the Board.

Land may be set apart by the Land Board, with the consent of the Governor, for occupation without payment, but subject to conditions as to occupation and improvement.

In Taranaki rural lands must be surveyed before sale, and may then be sold either by auction or be open for application, according as the Land Board may publicly notify from time to time. If by auction, the upset price is not less than 20s. per acre for bush land, and 40s. per acre for open land. If by application, the price is 20s. and 40s. per acre for bush and open land respectively; and in the event of two or more applications for the same land being made on the same day it goes to auction, open to all bidders.

In Hawke's Bay such rural lands are open for application at 20s. per acre as were proclaimed open for selection under the General Land Regulations of the province of Wellington, dated 4th March, 1853, and the Additional Regulations, dated 16th June, 1855. All other rural lands are sold by auction at an upset price of not less than 20s. per acre.

The total area of land open to free selection at £1 per acre is 33,766 acres, situated chiefly in the Kuripapanga, Kaweka, and Pohui Survey Districts. The average of the land may be classed as pasture country, and consists of broken hills and mountainous country; elevation from 1500 to 5000 feet. The vegetation is generally fern, interspersed with patches of English and native grass.

In its present state, about 31,000 acres of the land open for free selection will carry one sheep to every four or six acres; but is capable, by surface-sowing and fencing, of being made into fair grazing country.

There are 1300 acres of lower-lying land open in the Moeangiangi and Kopuawhara Survey Districts.

These lands have been occupied for several years under pasture-occupation licenses.

Applications for licenses for cutting timber may be made to the Land Board.

The total area of forest lands in the hands of the Crown is 177,000 acres.

In Wellington rural lands are not opened for sale until after survey. They may then be offered for application at 20s. per acre; or, if declared of special value, sold by auction at an upset price greater than 20s. Rural land which may be deemed by the Land Board unsuitable for agricultural purposes may be surveyed in blocks not exceeding 640 acres each, and sold by auction at an upset price not being less than 10s. per acre.

In Nelson the public lands are divided into town, suburban,

mineral, and rural lots, and are all sold by auction, at upset prices determined by the Land Board.

Rural land, if surveyed, is sold by auction at an upset price of from 10s. to 40s. an acre, as may be fixed by the Land Board.

Unsurveyed land may be purchased on application, subject to the approval of the Land Board, at the maximum price of £2 an acre, the applicant paying the cost of survey if the land is distant from survey limits.

There are not many large blocks of surveyed lands in this district open for selection; but there are large blocks of rural lands, principally covered with timber, in various parts of the district, that can be taken up in blocks not exceeding 320 acres, on very easy terms, under the existing leasing laws.

With the exception of a few blocks of very rugged hills at a very high altitude, all the pastoral lands in this district are held under lease or license.

In Marlborough the public lands are divided into town, suburban, rural, and pasture lands. The size of the lots and the upset price of town and suburban lands are fixed by the Land Board.

Rural lands are classified by the Land Board, for purposes of sale, into agricultural and pastoral, the upset prices per acre being not less than 20s. and 10s. respectively. Land must be surveyed before sale; but an applicant may, with the approval of the Land Board, select unsurveyed land, and have it surveyed at his own cost.

All the land most suitable for runs has been taken up. There are no blocks of pastoral land open for lease or sale on deferred payments.

In Canterbury town lands are sold by auction at an upset price fixed by the Land Board.

Rural land is of the uniform price of £2 per acre, and is open for free selection, before survey, at the Survey Offices, Christchurch and Timaru. In the event of two or more persons, or their authorized agents, applying simultaneously for the same piece of land, or any portion thereof, the names of applicants are bracketed, and the Land Board afterwards determines the right to be heard by lot. There is no auction of rural lands, except in the special case of reserves which are not required for the purpose for which they were originally set aside.

Excepting freehold lands and reserves for townships and for other purposes, all the Crown lands capable of use as sheepwalks are held for this purpose under depasturing licenses, and until the year 1882 are not open for sale on deferred payments, and can be acquired only by purchase at the uniform statutory price of £2 an acre. The country is for the most part open land, most of it hilly, and much of it mountainous; small areas of good land in some of the valleys. The total area under depasturing license is about 3,000,000 acres.

In Otago, rural lands are held mostly under pastoral lease, and

are not open for sale. Those rural lands which are not leased or reserved are in Hundreds or Special Blocks, and are open for application at the price of 20s. an acre. In the event of two or more applications for the same land on the same day, it is put up to public auction, and sold to the highest bidder. Land is usually surveyed before being offered for application, but it may also be offered for free selection before survey.

A Hundred is simply the term applied to a block of land proclaimed by the Governor as open for settlement. Should the Hundred be taken from country under pastoral lease, it must not exceed 20,000 acres in extent, and one-third at least must be agricultural land. If the Hundred is declared on land not under lease, there is no restriction as to either size of block or quality of land. Purchasers in a Hundred have the exclusive privilege of grazing stock over the unsold portion of the Hundred. The exercise of this privilege is regulated according to acreage held by the purchaser, and the regulations are made by Wardens, who are elected by and from among the purchasers themselves.

Rural land may be sold by auction if declared of special value, in which case the upset price must be more than 20s. per acre.

Town lands are sold by auction at intervals of three to six months, of which thirty days' notice is given by advertisement.

In Southland all rural land was classified by Commissioners as agricultural and pastoral. That classed as agricultural has been set aside or reserved for deferred payments, and is offered for sale when surveyed into suitable allotments. That classified as pastoral is open for application by free selection before survey at £1 per acre.

The area of agricultural land open for sale in Southland may be given as follows:

Under deferred payments, 80,015 acres; for direct purchase, 35,000 acres; land covered with bush, which when cleared is of superior quality for agriculture, 300,000 acres.

The price of deferred-payment land is 25s. to 40s. an acre, after survey.

The price of land open for free selection, before survey, is 20s. an acre, if there is no competition.

The Westland district is principally covered by forest; the whole is a goldfield, and in consequence the provisions of the Mines Act have to be complied with before land can be acquired. Land not considered auriferous, and which may be suitable for occupation, is withdrawn from the operation of the Gold Fields Act from time to time as may be required, and is then open for disposal.

The right to cut timber is given upon payment of 10s. per month.

These rights are in force within the sub-district or timber area named in the license.

There are fourteen such timber areas within the District of Westland.

The rate of wages in New Zealand is about the same as in

Australia. Ordinary labourers in town and country receive from 6s. to 8s. a day. Shepherds from £35 to £80, and ploughmen from £40 to £60 per annum, with board and lodging. Married agricultural labourers, with their wives, from £50 to £80, and single men from £25 to £50, with board and lodging. Mechanics, such as carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach-builders, painters and glaziers, saddlers, harness-makers, bricklayers, and shipwrights from 8s. to 12s., without rations. The wages of female domestic servants vary from £20 to £50 a year, with board and lodging.

The following table shows the average prices of some of the principal articles of provisions in the several districts in the year 1878:

	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Wellington.	Hawkes Bay.	Nelson.	Marlborough.	Canterbury.	Westland.	Otago.
BREAD, per hhd.— Colonial	£4 10s.	£5	£5	£9	{ £5 to £5 10s. }	£5 10s.	£4 10s.	£5 10s.	£5
BREAD, per 4 lb.	8d.	8d.	6d.	8d.	8d.	9d.	6d.	9d.	7d.
BUTTER, fresh, per lb.	1s. 1d.	10d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2s.	1s. 2d.
" Salt "	1s.	9d.	1s.	1s. 6d.	1s. 1d.	1s.	1s.	1s. 6d.	1s. 2d.
CHEESE, Colonial "	8d.	8d.	10d.	1s.	10d.	1s.	10d.	1s.	1s.
COFFEE, per lb.	1s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 8d.	2s.	1s. 8d.	2s.	1s. 8d.
FLOUR, per 2000 lbs.	£15	£13	£12	£12 10s.	£14	£12 10s.	£15	£15	£16
MEAT—Beef, per lb.	6d.	5d.	5d.	6d.	5d. to 6d.	6d.	6d.	7d.	6d.
Mutton "	3½d.	4½d.	3d.	4d.	4d. to 6d.	3d.	3d.	6d.	3d.
Pork "	5d.	8d.	6d.	5d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	10d.	8d.
SUGAR, per lb.	5d.	5d.	5d.	5½d.	5d. to 6d.	5½d.	6d.	6d.	5½d.
TEA "	2s. to 3s.	2s. 9d.	2s. 3d.	2/6 to 3s.	3s.	3s.	2s. to 3s.	3s.	2s. to 3s.

The Government of New Zealand does not now grant assistance to persons desirous of emigrating.

Three lines of sailing vessels convey passengers to the several ports of New Zealand—either Auckland, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin, or Invercargill; the passage, which is usually calm and pleasant, and very safe, being ordinarily one of about 90 days, sailing from London, Plymouth, Glasgow. The fares are usually—saloon, £45 to £52; second cabin, £25; third cabin, £16. Those who prefer a more rapid and costly passage can go by steamer to Melbourne or Sydney, and thence by steamer to any New Zealand port. The fares are usually, to Melbourne or Sydney, saloon, 60 to 70 guineas; second saloon, 30 to 40 guineas; third class, 18 to 20 guineas; steerage for single men, 15 guineas, with 5 to 10 guineas additional for passage from Melbourne or Sydney to New Zealand. The passage thus to Melbourne or Sydney is from five to seven weeks, and thence to a New Zealand port about six days additional. Passengers can also go by way of New York and

San Francisco by the San Francisco monthly mail route; fares, first-class, £76; time, 42 days.

Further information respecting the colony can be obtained at the offices of the Agent-General for New Zealand, No. 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

TASMANIA.

TASMANIA is an island at the southern extremity of the Australian Continent, between 40° and 44° south latitude, and 144° and 149° east longitude. It is divided from the colony of Victoria by Bass's Straits, 120 miles wide. Its length from north to south is about 170 miles, and from east to west about 160 miles; it is consequently nearly the same size as Ireland. The surface is diversified by ranges of hills and valleys, with occasionally large plains.

The rainfall, on an average, is a little more than 22 inches, but there are not more than 40 days on which outdoor work cannot be done. Snow seldom falls, or remains on the ground more than a few hours, except in the elevated portions of the island. It is never too hot in summer, nor too cold in winter, for outdoor occupations to be carried on.

The temperature is so genial, and the air so pure, that the diseases which in England add so much to the general death-rate, have here a minimum of intensity.

No part of the world is perhaps more favourable to infant life than Tasmania. About nine out of every ten children survive the first year of life, and the mortality from that age up to about fourteen years old decreases at a wonderful rate. The deaths in 1000 children between 3 and 14 years old only average about five per thousand annually.

Tasmania contains 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ million acres of land, of which the islands connected with it contain 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ million; over 4 million acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown, leaving the Crown land property at about 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ million acres, of which about 2,000,000 acres are leased by settlers for sheep-runs or other purposes.

The population of Tasmania is 112,469, of whom 59,477 are males, and 53,022 females. The death-rate of 1879 was 15.18 per 1000 of the population. The black aboriginal population is extinct, the last individual, a woman about 70 years of age, having died in 1876.

The quantity of land under cultivation for the year ending December, 1879, was 366,911 acres, of which 81,131 were employed in the raising of wheat, barley, &c., and the remainder in orchards, market gardens, grass, &c.

The average productions of wheat, &c., per acre during the year ending March, 1880, were as follows: Wheat, 23.16 bushels; oats,

28.55 bushels; barley, 27.93 bushels; of hay, 1.51 tons; of potatoes, 3.17 tons, and of hops, 1286.21 lbs.

The total number of live stock in the island at the same date was—Horses, 24,285; cattle, 129,091; sheep, 1,834,441; pigs, 38,312, and goats, 2338.

The upset price of all Government land suitable for agriculture is £1 per acre, and of pastoral land, 5s. per acre. Not more than 320 acres of land will be sold by the Government to any one person.

With the view of facilitating the acquisition of Crown land by persons of limited capital, it is also disposed of on deferred payments extending over 14 years; but in these cases continuous residence by the purchaser, his tenant, or servant, is required until the whole of the purchase money is paid, and one-third of the purchase money is added to the price of the land. Thus the cost of 100 acres would be—

100 acres at 20s.	£	s.	d.
	100	0	0
Add one-third for credit	33	6	8
	<u>£133</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

But the payment of that sum may be made as follows:

Cost at time of purchase	£	s.	d.
„ first year	3	6	8
„ second year	5	0	0
„ following 12 years	10	0	0 a year.

Persons (not free or assisted emigrants) proceeding to the colony either as first-class or intermediate cabin-passengers must apply to the Government Agents in London (see below) for a warrant, which will enable each on arrival to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 acres for his wife, and 10 acres for each child.

Steerage passengers will be supplied with a warrant authorizing them to select lands to the value of £18 for each member of the family over 15 years of age, and £9 for each member above 12 months and under 15 years.

Lands to be granted under these warrants must be selected within one year after the date of issue, and the holder must reside five years in the colony before the actual freehold title will be granted him. The land will not be forfeited by death if any of the family remain in the colony.

Tasmania is rapidly becoming an important field for the working and export of valuable minerals. The deposits chiefly consist of gold, tin, coal, iron, &c. Timber also is largely exported.

The following is the scale of fees payable to mining registrars: Registration of application for claim under miners' rights, single, 2s. 6d.; united, 5s. Registration of admission of a shareholder, 1s.; of division of a claim, per division, 1s.; of amalgamation, 5s.

Registration of forfeited claim, single, 2s. 6d.; united, 5s. Cancellation of registration, 2s. 6d. Registration of quartz stacked, 5s.; of water-right, 5s.; of executors, &c. (clause 65), 2s. 6d. Certified copy of registration, per 100 words or figures, 1s. 6d. Copies of documents, &c., per 100 words or figures, 1s. 6d. All certificates not above mentioned, 1s. For inspection of records, each, 1s.

For Surveys.				Ordinary Land.	Heavily Wooded.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Under 2 acres	.	.	.	1 5 0	1 12 0
2 acres and under 10	.	.	.	2 10 0	2 15 0
10 " " 20	.	.	.	2 17 0	3 12 0
20 " " 30	.	.	.	3 10 0	4 8 0
30 " " 40	.	.	.	4 0 0	5 0 0
40 " " 50	.	.	.	4 10 0	5 13 0
Water-right, &c., per chain	.	.	.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Plan and report, &c., by surveyor, where actual survey is unnecessary	.	.	.	2 0 0	.....

Licenses to reside on gold fields may be obtained at £2 per annum, the following fees being payable by the licensee to the district surveyor who surveys the land:

	£ s. d.
Marking out block, and furnishing description, plan, and report relative thereto	2 5 0
Allowance for every mile beyond four that the block is distant from the surveyor's office or camp	0 2 0
If the block be one of two or more blocks surveyed in the same locality on the same journey, per mile	0 1 0

When the land applied for is a previously-surveyed allotment, the fee shall be 10s. 6d., with allowance of mileage as above.

Licenses to search for minerals and metals (except gold) upon waste lands are issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands on payment of a fee of £1, each license to be in force for twelve months. Holders of licenses have a preferential right to a lease. Rent under a lease, not less than 5s. per acre per year, or 2s. 6d. if coal-bearing or slate rock. A fee of £1 is charged for preparing the lease.

Licenses to fell and split ordinary timber from Crown land available for the purpose can be obtained through the police, or from the Crown bailiffs, on the monthly payment of 5s. for each employed; to fell and split blackwood, 2s. 6d. per week for each person employed; to fell and remove ordinary timber in the log, 10s. per month for each person employed, whether in connection with saw mills or otherwise; to fell and remove blackwood or pine in the log, 5s. per week for each person employed; to make bricks, burn charcoal, strip bark, &c., 5s. per month for each person employed.

The system of education is under the control of a Council and a Board of Education, nominated by the Governor. The Council

hold examinations, and confer the degree of "Associate of Arts," and award scholarships. The Board have the management of the public schools, appointing teachers, framing regulations, &c.

Besides four principal grammar schools and numerous private establishments, there are 164 Government schools under the Board of Education, having over 12,000 scholars on the rolls. Several scholarships are maintained by the colony, the best being two annual Tasmanian scholarships of the value of £200 per annum each, provided by the Government, and tenable at a British University for four years.

There are in addition a Gilchrist scholarship, tenable at Edinburgh or London, and several local scholarships. Twelve exhibitions from the public schools under the Board of Education, and two under the Council, are also awarded annually, and are tenable for four years at superior schools.

Every child between the ages of 7 and 14, resident within two miles from any public school, must be sent to school. The teaching is entirely unsectarian, but opportunities are given for religious instruction where desired.

The Government grant in aid of public schools in 1878 amounted to £17,865.

There are 178 miles of railway open, and further extensions of the railway system are contemplated.

The roads in Tasmania are amongst the best formed in the colonies, and in order to encourage settlement, and further develop the resources of the colony, when 500 acres of Government land shall have been sold, in not less than 10 lots, adjoining or close to each other, the Governor in Council is empowered to raise a sum not exceeding half of such purchase money for the purpose of constructing a road or roads in the vicinity of the lots.

After paying the expenses of the Lands and Works Department, one-fourth of the land revenue and license fees is set apart for the construction of roads and bridges by the various road trustees.

The public debt of the colony at 31st December, 1879, was £1,786,000, or equal to £15 17s. per head of population.

The amount of taxation was £327,353, or at the rate of £2 16s. 9½d. per head of population.

The total exports in 1879 were £1,301,097, consisting chiefly of the following:

Wool	£	407,227	Gold	£	145,723
Tin	.	303,303	Hops	.	26,512
Fruit and jam	.	151,202	Grain	.	22,396
Timber	.	59,713	Live Stock	.	38,504

The recent important discoveries of valuable minerals in large quantities have created a demand for miners and good quarrymen. There is also a demand for agricultural labourers and for female domestic servants.

The rate of wages in the colony is as follows :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Coachmen	25	0	0	to	40	0	0 per annum, with board and lodging.
Grooms	20	0	0	„	30	0	0 „ „
Gardeners	25	0	0	„	45	0	0 „ „
Cooks	25	0	0	„	30	0	0 „ „
Laundresses	20	0	0	„	30	0	0 „ „
Housemaids	15	0	0	„	25	0	0 „ „
Shepherds	25	0	0	„	40	0	0 per annum, with board.
Ploughmen	0	10	0	„	0	15	0 per week „
Farm labourers . . .	0	8	0	„	0	15	0 „ „
Reapers	0	9	0	„	0	18	0 per acre. „
Blacksmiths	0	6	0	„	0	10	0 per day, without rations.
Bricklayers	0	7	0	„	0	10	0 „ „
Carpenters	0	6	0	„	0	10	0 „ „
Wheelwrights	0	7	0	„	0	9	6 „ „
Painters	0	6	0	„	0	9	0 „ „
Tanners	0	6	0	„	0	9	0 „ „
Quarrymen	0	5	0	„	0	9	0 „ „
Ordinary labourers .	0	4	0	„	0	6	0 „ „

The price of provisions is as under :

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Bread	0	3	to	0	3½ per 2lb. loaf.
Beef	0	4	„	0	7 per lb.
Sugar	0	3½	„	0	4½ „
Tea	1	6	„	4	0 „
Butter . . . . .	.....			1	4 „
Flour . . . . .	.....			12	0 per cwt.

The cost of steerage passages from London or Liverpool to Tasmania, *via* Melbourne, £16 16s. for single men in open berths, and £21 for enclosed cabin; children under 12 years of age, half-price.

A limited number of assisted passages are granted to labourers who have relations residing in the colony, and to good female domestic servants, upon the following terms:

For a man and his wife, and all their children under 12 years of age	£
For a single man	15
For a single woman	10
	5

The emigration agents in England for the Government of Tasmania are the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation, Limited, 25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, to whom application for land order warrants, assisted passages, and further information about the colony should be made.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE COLONY, at the southern extremity of the African continent, has a total area, including its dependencies, of 300,000 square miles, and is therefore nearly three times as large as the British Isles. It possesses a most healthy climate, and, although much of its territory is very dry, and some of it hopelessly barren, it yet has immense areas of fertile land which offer a large and splendid field to the agricultural and pastoral farmer.

The colony has suffered long, and still suffers in the estimation of the emigrating classes here, from the old popular delusion which associated with the name "Africa" no other idea than that of a vast desert of burning sand. The fuller knowledge of recent years has not by any means entirely dispelled the erroneous notion. As regards Cape Colony, the "burning sand" may have disappeared, but the "Karoo" takes its place in the popular judgment, and is not thought to be very much of an improvement.

Now, the fact is that Cape Colony possesses an exceptionally fertile soil. The Karroo is not such a barren plain as its name implies, and it is not sandy at all. Its soil is a red loam, the alluvial deposit of a vast lake of the long past ages, the very best for the farmer's purposes, having a good supply of all the constituents a Mechi could desire. The Karroo is dry, and during the lengthened rainless period its soil becomes baked and its vegetation parched and brown, but its wonderful resources are shown when, as invariably happens after a few showers of rain, the whole of the immense rolling country is covered, as if by magic, with luxuriant vegetation. It produces magnificent yields of wheat and other cereals, and its grasses and sheep-bush supply abundant food of the best kind for sheep and cattle. It is now known too that water is ever flowing at no great depth below the surface, and is easily reached by digging. Were this subterranean store generally utilized, together with that which the rain-floods supply, and which could be, at little expense, retained by dams and reservoirs, the Cape Karroos would be actually what they now are potentially—the richest agricultural and pastoral lands in the world. The still further inland districts are high and dry, but they carry immense flocks of sheep and goats, and in every case where cultivation has been resorted to the best results have been realized. In fact, with the exception of Namaqualand, on the extreme north-west, there are no barren lands in the so-called barren South Africa. All the coast lands, extending over 1000 miles, are well watered, and possess a soil producing abundant crops of all cereals, fruits (including grapes, oranges, figs, and olives), vegetables of all kinds, tobacco, cotton, and all sub-tropical plants. As a pastoral country, also, these districts possess great advantages, and produce large quantities of wool and mohair, besides extensive herds of cattle. Ostrich farming is also carried on with great success. The country

in these districts is well wooded ; in some, as in the Knysna and Alexandria, extensive forests exist, but in all there is ample scope and verge of open agricultural and pastoral land either now in occupation or waiting to be taken up.

Several seaports and harbours exist. Railways are already open, and others are projected. Good roads are to be found, and in most parts markets at no great distance. The climate throughout the colony is one of the healthiest in the world, and this is one of the many compensations enjoyed by the Cape as against its dry skies. Being situated in the temperate zone, it possesses the mildness and salubrity so congenial to invalids. It has no winter, as we understand the word ; for that season, to us associated with fog, frost, snow, and catarrh, is the balmiest and pleasantest time of the year ; and, strange as it may seem, the summer heat is not so oppressive as that of a London July. Here, again, the dryness of the air comes effectually to the rescue, and enables one to endure without discomfort the unclouded beams of the South African sun. When it rains at the Cape it is something very different from a Scotch mist ; and when it thunders, no one who hears it will ever be likely to forget its appalling magnificence, but neither will he be likely to forget the wonderfully brilliant purity, sweetness, and softness of the air immediately after the storm has passed.

In almost all of the districts of the colony Crown lands may be obtained at from 3s. to 20s. per morgen (about two acres). Farms vary in size from about 2000 morgen up to 6000 morgen or more. The large farms are, as a rule, devoted chiefly to sheep, Angora goats, and cattle, to which ostriches are now frequently added. In the western, and some parts of the eastern, provinces wheat and other grain crops are largely raised, but not so largely as they might be. Sheep-farming on the old-fashioned Cape system would seem to have the effect of putting farming energies to sleep. Men become too contented with their easy and rather lazy pastoral life, and so a great country, which might furnish large supplies of wheat to other nations, frequently does not raise enough for its own wants. A little English energy would soon change this absurd state of things, and transform the too sleepy Cape wool-farmer into a busy producer of grain and meat for the home market.

An Act to make increased provision for the disposal of Crown land in the Cape Colony to agricultural immigrants having been passed by the Cape Parliament in its last year's session, the Government of the Colony is now inviting persons accustomed to agricultural pursuits to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of agricultural settlement in that colony. The following are the regulations under which the emigration is to be arranged :

REGULATIONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL EMIGRANTS INTO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1. The Government of the Cape Colony being desirous of introducing into that country a number of industrious agriculturists, to

whom land grants will be made on easy terms, and being alive to the necessity of furnishing every information to intending emigrants, publishes the following regulations, which it agrees to observe and fulfil.

2. Persons accustomed to agricultural pursuits desirous of emigrating to the Cape Colony should make application to the Cape Emigration Agent, who thereupon shall furnish applicants with a form of application, which shall be filled in and returned to the emigration agent.

3. Applicants shall at the same time forward to the emigration agent certificates of character and occupation, signed by their employer and by a justice of the peace, or by a clergyman or minister of religion.

4. The emigration agent shall, without delay, inform applicants whether they have been approved or not.

5. Approved applicants shall thereupon inform the emigration agent as to the time when they would be prepared to sail from England, and when such time shall have been agreed upon, applicants shall, in the case of single men, deposit the sum of £3, and in the case of married men, with or without children, the sum of £5, with the emigration agent as a guarantee, one-half of which deposit may be forfeited should the applicant not be ready to sail at the time agreed upon, and in the event of not sailing at all, one-half of such deposit shall be forfeited.*

6. Upon being located on their grants, as hereinafter provided, the said deposits shall be repaid in full.

7. Emigrants shall convey themselves on board ship at their own expense.

8. The Government shall pay the entire sea passage of emigrants, together with their baggage, to the Cape Colony, and shall make provision for their suitable reception at the port of debarkation, and shall also provide and pay for their land transport, in waggons or other vehicles, to their respective locations.

9. Emigrants shall provide food for themselves from the date of landing.

10. Government may, within one year after landing, advance small sums of money to emigrants; and such moneys shall be repaid, without interest, within two years from the date of making such advances.

11. Government shall lend to each family at least one tent, to be returned after reasonable time has been given for the erection of a hut or other dwelling.

12. Government shall grant to each head of a family (who must not be over 45 years of age), and to each single man of not less than 20 years of age nor more than 45 years of age, a piece of

* The reasonableness of this requirement will be admitted when it is known that the Government itself forfeits to the Steamship Company half the amount of the passage money (£13) for each emigrant who fails to proceed to the Colony at the time appointed.

arable land not less than 20 acres,* on the following conditions, viz.:

13. The term of payment shall be over a period of ten years, commencing from the date of the lease.

14. The yearly payment shall be at the rate of one shilling per acre.

15. The payment shall be made at the expiration of each year from the date of the lease into the office of the civil Commissioner of the division in which the land is situated.

16. The lessee shall be bound, before the expiration of the first two years of his lease, to erect upon the land leased a dwelling-house of the value of not less than twenty pounds sterling, and every year after the expiration of the two first years to cultivate at least one acre of every ten acres leased.

17. On failure of any of the conditions hereinbefore contained, it shall be competent for the Government to declare such lease to be forfeited, and the land and improvements thereon shall thereupon revert to the Government; and no forfeiture for nonpayment of any instalment shall be enforced, provided such instalment be paid into the office of the Civil Commissioner of the district within three months from the same becoming due. Provided further that when the lease of any such land shall be forfeited as aforesaid, such lease shall be put up to sale by public auction within six months of such forfeiture, and after deducting the amount for which such lease shall be sold, the arrear payments, and all other sums due, or which may be due to the Government, as well as all expenses incurred in holding such sale, the sum of money remaining, if any, shall be paid to the lessee, or to his lawful representatives.

18. So soon as a lessee shall have paid the tenth annual instalment, he shall receive a grant of the land at a perpetual quit-rent of one per cent. per annum upon ten years' value thereof, provided, however, that in no case shall the quit-rent chargeable be less than ten shillings per annum. The said quit-rent may be redeemed at any time in terms of Sec. VI. of Act 14 of 1878.

19. If at any time during the term of such lease the lessee shall pay into the Civil Commissioner's office the money for the unexpired portion of such term, he shall receive a grant of the land under perpetual quit-rent, as aforesaid.

20. Any person who, having received an allotment as aforesaid, shall forthwith pay the whole purchase amount thereof at the rate of ten shillings for each acre, and the expenses of survey and title,† shall receive a grant of the said allotment on a perpetual quit-rent, as aforesaid.

21. No lessee shall be entitled to dispose of the lease or quit-rent grant of any land obtained under the provisions of this Act before the expiration of five years from the date of his lease.

* See also Sections 23-27.

† Cost of survey and title will not exceed £6 6s.

22. The mode of locating emigrants shall be, that persons paying ready money for their pieces of arable land shall have the right of selecting such pieces, after which the allocation of other emigrants in any given locality shall be decided by drawing lots.

23. Adjoining such arable lots in any location of emigrants, Government shall set aside certain land as commonage for the joint usage of all the holders of such arable lots, the extent of which commonage shall be such that, if divided into lots, equal in number to such arable lots, the size of each commonage lot so divided, together with the arable lot belonging thereto, would not be less than 200 acres, nor more than 500 acres.

24. The use for grazing purposes, but not otherwise, of such commonage shall be enjoyed by the holders of such arable lots free of all charge for a period of not less than six years from the date of the assignment of such arable lots to the respective holder thereof.

25. Government shall have the power to issue regulations regarding the quantity of stock to be depastured by each holder of lots, and regarding the general preservation of such commonage.

26. At the end of six years from the date of assigning arable lots, or as soon thereafter as the Government may seem fit, the commonage lands shall be divided into lots of not less than 180 acres, and each holder of an arable lot shall have the right to purchase a commonage lot, which should be, whenever possible, contiguous to his arable lot, at a price of not more than ten shillings per acre, or he may pay an annual rent of not more than sixpence an acre, with the right to purchase at any future time at a rate of not more than ten shillings per acre, as aforesaid.

27. Any emigrant purchasing a commonage lot shall pay the expenses of survey, which for 180 acres will not exceed eight guineas (£8 8s.).

28. Government shall appoint a superintendent or superintendents of emigrants, practically acquainted with farming, whose duty it shall be to receive emigrants upon their arrival at the port of debarkation, to arrange and superintend their transport to their locations, to place them upon their respective lots, to advise in all matters affecting their welfare, to assist them in every reasonable manner, and to be the medium of communication between them and the Government.

The sea passage of each emigrant family and single man is to be at the cost of the Government, as stated in the regulations, and will be arranged by the Cape Emigration Agent, 10, Blomfield Street, London, E.C. The emigrants will be under the protection of the Emigration Act, and all proper provision is made for a safe and fairly comfortable passage.

Arrangements are made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works for receiving and locating the emigrants on their arrival. He has appointed a Superintendent of Immigrants, who will supervise and act for their benefit on behalf of the Government.

The lands to be offered to the emigrants are surveyed under the provisions of the Agricultural Lands Acts, in force in the Cape Colony.

The districts in which it is contemplated to locate the emigrants are amongst the finest in the colony. They include portions of the wooded coast lands of George, Knysna, and Humansdorp, midway between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth; portions of the fertile lands of the border districts of East London, King William's Town, and Queen's Town; the grassy pastures and rich soil of Kaffraria between the Kei and the Bashee rivers, and the well-watered upland country of the Gatberg and Kokstad, on the eastern side of the Quathlamba or Drakensberg mountains.

The neighbourhood of the Knysna (pronounced Nysna) is famous for its combination of mountain, forest, and lake scenery, so seldom met with elsewhere in South Africa. The forests extend at intervals from George Town to the Zitzikamma, near Humansdorp, for a distance of about 170 miles, with a varying depth of from ten to twenty miles. Some small portions are private property, but by far the greater extent of this tract belongs to the Colonial Government, and contains an inexhaustible supply of timber extensively used in the colony for economic purposes—such as house-building, waggon-making, furniture and cabinet work, as well as for railway sleepers. These forests afford constant employment to a hardy race of wood-cutters, who, on payment of a small sum for a Government license, are allowed to fell the trees, which are taken to the Knysna village or to the surrounding district for sale. Some of the small farmers are also in the habit of taking out a license to cut down wood during the time their seed is in the ground, and so make up for limited crops in unfavourable seasons. The agricultural products of the Knysna are wheat, barley, oat-hay, maize, peas, beans, pulse, potatoes, all sorts of vegetables and garden fruits, and tobacco. According to the census returns of 1875 the yearly yield of wheat was 11,787 bushels; barley, 5000 bushels; maize, 4493 bushels; potatoes, 2000 bushels. The live stock of the district included 517 horses, 2716 draught cattle, other cattle, 3240; woolled sheep, 18,704, other sheep, 1114; Angora goats, 1411, other goats, 1246; and ostriches, 163. The population of the district was 3200. The village of the Knysna, which is the seat of magistracy, is pleasantly situated on the side of the Knysna Lake, surrounded by wooded hills. Here there is a fine natural harbour affording safe accommodation for vessels of small tonnage. Further eastward is the roomy, open anchorage of Plettenberg's Bay. Both places might be made regular ports of call for some of the coasting steamers passing to and from Table Bay and Algoa Bay. Eastward from Plettenberg's Bay there is a virgin forest tract extending for about 50 miles. Some portions of it abound with game of various kinds, and even afford a retreat for a number of buffaloes and elephants. It is not many years since it was first explored. The country was then found to be beautifully diversified with forests, and open glades abundantly

supplied with good grass, and watered by no fewer than 12 rivers. One of these, the Salt River, is reported to be navigable for some distance up for small craft of 30 tons, and might be turned to account for shipping timber. Many of the others could be led out over the adjacent lands. They abound in fish, and at their mouths and along the coast there are considerable oyster-beds. A new road is now in course of construction through this tract from Plettenberg's Bay towards Humansdorp. It is expected that this will open up and render accessible about 350 square miles of what are at present waste, unoccupied Crown lands, upon which there are fine forests of valuable timber, and large open flats of excellent soil capable of being cultivated and irrigated to any extent. In this favoured region it is proposed to form one or more settlements of the agricultural emigrants.

The eastern border districts of the colony—of which East London is the direct seaport—have already for some time past received accessions of this class both from England, Scotland, and Germany, and there are vacant locations admirably suited for agricultural purposes still to be filled up in the East London, King William's Town, and Queen's Town divisions. These are districts which have been more or less settled by colonists for the last 25 years, and where people in the main are thriving well. The lands are capable of rearing every description of stock, as well as of producing all kinds of grain, fruits, and vegetables. A railway runs through them connecting them with the seaport, where extensive harbour works are being carried on. The towns and villages are of considerable size, and are good markets for produce. King William's Town has a population of over 5000 souls, and Queen's Town about half that number. There is also a great native population in this part of the country, many of whom are owners of stock and other property; others are on mission stations, and some readily take service with the European settlers. In the late arrangement of the Gaika and Tambookie locations, reserves of certain suitable farms were made for the special purpose of placing immigrants upon them, and at these places, in order to provide for beneficial and permanent occupation, care was taken to secure, as far as possible, for each lot a sufficient water supply (as irrigation is necessary), and a fair amount of garden and arable land, together with convenient pasturage for stock.

In Galekaland, between the Great Kei and Bashee rivers, an exceedingly beautiful belt of country has been reserved for European occupation. The land there is well adapted both for carrying stock and for cultivation. It is quite equal to the average run of British Kaffrarian farms, and generally superior to them as regards the water supply. Between the Great Kei and the Tora rivers, and again between the Tora and the Bashee, there are about 150 apportioned farms well supplied with running streams, and, in some instances, well wooded and bounded by rivers, whose waters may be depended on even in the driest seasons. Besides these farms, from 80,000 to 100,000 acres are laid out in native settlements, each

location containing about 250 families, and each head of a family receiving a plot of ground for cultivation of about 10 acres, the remainder to be used for building purposes, commonage, and military posts. A considerable tract, embracing the Manubi forests and the land adjacent, including Mazeppa Bay, also the Udweassa forest, near the Bashee, is to remain for the present unappropriated, being retained by Government as forest lands.

In the Gatberg District, East Griqualand, on the slopes of the Drakensberg, there is a considerable tract of vacant and unoccupied land also open for settlement. The greater part of it is flat and well watered, and the soil well adapted for wheat and other cereals. The pasturage is remarkably good during the summer months. In winter, however, the grass becomes dry and hard in the high lands, in consequence of the frosts, and stock then become poor; otherwise the country is healthy for all descriptions, and the periodical epidemic, "horse sickness," which prevails in some of the lower districts, is never known there.

At Kotstad, the chief town of East Griqualand, the Government has also acquired lands for the location of some agricultural emigrants, and there is no doubt as to their ultimate prospects in that country if industry and perseverance be their rule.

In addition to the above lands, specially reserved for the settlement of agricultural emigrants, there are extensive tracts of Crown lands in various parts of the country, which are from time to time put up to public competition, due notice of the same being given in the *Government Gazette*, and the several district newspapers. According to the provisions of the General Land Law of the Colony (Act No. 14 of 1878), these lands are disposed of on perpetual (redeemable) quit-rent for the highest annual sum obtained by public auction. Each lot is put up at an upset annual quit-rent, which is one-twentieth part of the actual assessed value of the land; and the highest bidder who offers not less than such upset quit-rent is declared the purchaser of the lot on quit-rent, dating from the day of sale. He is bound to pay the first year's quit-rent in advance on that day, and to give security for the payment of the next two years, or pay these in advance also, as well as the expenses of survey and title-deed, upon which he receives a quit-rent grant. The annual amount payable upon these quit-rent grants may at any time be redeemed by the purchaser upon payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual rent. For example, a purchaser at an annual quit-rent of £6 may release himself from any further money liability by the payment of twenty times that amount, viz., £120. The property then becomes a freehold. This redemption may be made by payments either wholly or in parts or portions, provided such portions be either three-fourths or one-half or one-fourth of the original quit-rent as stated in the deed of grant.

The class of emigrant wanted in the Cape Colony is the small farmer, accustomed to agricultural pursuits, and who does not think himself above labour of any sort. It is indispensable that he should

be possessed of some small means upon which to maintain himself and his family during the time he is constructing his dwelling-house, and enclosing and cultivating his corn-fields, potato-fields, orchard, or garden. It is desirable also that he should be able to purchase some stock to depasture upon the settlement commonages; if he can acquire a few cattle, sheep, goats, or ostriches, it will be all the better for him. At the outset he should be guided by the advice of those who have had some colonial experience, especially as to the peculiarities of climate, soil, and pasture, and even management of stock. The superintendents who are charged with the location of the emigrants, being themselves practical farmers, will be competent to counsel him upon all such matters. They will inform him as to the proper times and seasons for laying down crops, for ploughing and sowing, &c., and be at all times the official representative of the Government.

No sensible man will expect to find everything to his mind in any country, new or old. The emigrant, on settling, will discover that he will have difficulties to face, hard work, and ups and downs. It is, however, the average chances of doing fairly well which have to be considered, and it may confidently be said that for the industrious and persevering man of frugal and sober habits the chances of success are great.

Employment in households in town and country can be obtained by girls of a sufficient age for service. Arrangements will be made by Government to facilitate such engagements of service on intimation being given to the emigration agent by heads of families having grown-up girls able and desirous to take service in the colony. Until the emigrant is able to bring his land into productive use, he, or members of his family, may possibly look to outside work for support.

Many of the natives in the colony are themselves the owners of stock and other property. Some of them take service, groups of them are on the mission stations, and the majority are under fair control. It must not, however, be supposed that the Kaffir is a civilized man, or that the new settler can at once accustom himself to his ways.

It is only land which is to be obtained on the terms mentioned. The emigrant would have to put up his own cottage. It is on this account that persons having a little money in their pocket are suitable for the proposed emigration.

Emigrants are always anxious to know whether they should take furniture and clothing with them. With reference to clothing, there can be no objection to a good stock of every kind of article, although the stores at all the larger towns in the colony have large and well-selected stocks. As the climate of South Africa is generally milder than that of England, and as the summer is hot, it will be understood that in choosing stuffs lighter materials may well have the preference. The furniture question is one which cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." Most of the furniture used in South Africa is imported either in the rough or finished state. If an emigrant does not take articles with him, he has to buy articles

on which the cost of importation has been charged. It must be remembered, however, that the passenger who takes more luggage than the regulation measurement has to pay freight, as well as customs duty, land carriage, and package. In the case of a land journey from the seaport there is the cost of transport. Probably, in any case in which furniture would be sacrificed at home, and the owner has the means of meeting the outlay of customs charge—10 per cent on value—and of carriage, the reasons in favour of taking it with him would preponderate. At the larger towns there is always a great deal of second-hand furniture for sale by auction, as well as new stocks.

Each passenger is allowed to take 20 cubic feet of luggage, and a sixteenth of that quantity for each year of age of children under 16, and is at liberty to take with him whatever he can put into that space, whether tools, clothing, bedding, &c. For all luggage above the regulation quantity, the ship's charges are 1s. 3d. per cubic foot. Bedding is not required on the voyage, each berth being fully provided in that respect, but emigrants will do well to take a supply of bedding and blankets with them for use on arrival in the colony. In cases where there are young children in the party a few tins of preserved milk will be found serviceable on the voyage.

Passages of emigrants are arranged for 12 days before the sailing of the steamer, and none can be guaranteed after that date. A steamer sails from England every week, the port of departure being Southampton.

For further information and Forms of Application apply to William C. Burnet, Cape Government Emigration Agent, 10, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

NATAL.

NOTICE.

SINCE the Colonization Circular was prepared the Natal Government have authorised their emigration agent in London to grant assisted passages to Natal for farmers and skilled artizans without the nomination referred to, on the following basis, viz.—

Such emigrants must be of good character and in good health, and possess means sufficient to provide for themselves on arrival in the Colony.

Married men must take their families with them.

The amount such emigrants have to contribute towards the cost of their passage is :

For each person over 12 years of age, £10.

„ „ under „ „ £5.

(Those desiring 2nd-class passages have to pay £4 16s. per adult extra, and for children in proportion.)

On being accepted as emigrants by the agents in London, and having paid their contribution towards passage-money as above, such persons are sent out by mail steamers, in which every requisite for health and comfort on the voyage is provided, with an allowance for luggage of 20 cubic feet for each adult, and 10 cubic feet for each child.

On arrival in Natal, sleeping accommodation and use of cooking utensils for one week after landing are provided, free of charge.

Forms of application, &c., are supplied by

W. PEACE.

Emigration Agent for Natal.

21, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.,

This colony, which derives its name from the circumstance of its having been discovered by the renowned Portuguese explorer, Vasco de Gama, on Christmas-day, 1497, is situate on the south-east coast of Africa, and has a seaboard (to the Indian Ocean) of about 180 miles, extending from the River Umtamfuna on the south-west to the River Tugela on the north-east.

The bay and port of Natal are distant about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 400 miles from Algoa Bay, 280 miles from East London, and 126 miles from the new port of St. John's River.

The territory lies between the 28th and 31st parallels of south latitude and the 29th and 31st degrees of east longitude, and embraces an area of 19,000 square miles, equal to about 12,000,000 acres, bounded N.E. by Zululand, N. by the Transvaal, N.W. by the Orange Free State, W. to S.W. by Basutoland, Griqualand East, and Pondoland. It was first proclaimed to be a British colony, attached to that of the Cape of Good Hope, in November, 1845 (and was declared a separate colony only in 1856), but it was not until 1848-49-50 and 1851 that those immigrants arrived who fairly claim the title of being "the Fathers of the Colony," and in those years the number of immigrants who landed was as follows:

1848, from Germany	.	.	.	189	souls.
1848, from England	.	.	.	39	"
1849 " "	.	.	.	622	"
1850, from England and Scotland	.	.	.	2942	"
1851 " " "	.	.	.	579	"

Thus it is seen that the Colony is practically of only 30 years' growth; and considering that a large number of the earlier settlers were lured to the gold-fields of Australia soon after reaching Natal, and again in 1869-71 there was another large exodus of Natal colonists (to the diamond-fields of South Africa), the present position of the colony, as shown by its population, commerce, agriculture, and wealth, gives promise of its becoming an increasingly important dependency of the Crown.

The present white population is estimated as numbering about 24,000, the natives being estimated at 350,000; and there are also somewhere about 20,000 Indians from Calcutta and Madras, the majority of whom are employed by the sugar-planters on the coast.

Upwards of 2,000,000 acres of land have been set apart as locations for the natives, and over 6,000,000 acres have been acquired by grant or purchase by Europeans, the balance of land being retained for allotment to new settlers on terms which are set forth at the end of this circular.

The climate of the colony varies considerably, but in all parts is generally good and conducive to health. It is customary for medical men in Europe to recommend their patients who suffer from pulmonary complaints to go to Natal and other parts of South Africa, and among the present colonists are many who have obtained a new lease of life by so doing. In the winter months (May to September) but little rain falls. In midwinter it is usual to have a few degrees of frost at night in the midland and upland districts, and in some years the frost extends down to the coast. In summer the heat is tempered by cool winds, heavy rainfall, and thunderstorms.

The products of the soil vary somewhat according to the situation of the lands cultivated. For a distance inland from the sea-coast of about twelve to fifteen miles the land is very suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of tropical and semi-tropical produce, and is now rather extensively cultivated for sugar, coffee, arrowroot, maize, beans, &c. The soil is generally a light sandy loam, with here and there patches of stronger and clay soils, and having been covered to a large extent by a thick forest of trees (usually termed "bush") for many years, is in parts richly charged with decayed vegetable matter. Its first cultivation gives some surprising results, and it continues to yield heavy and profitable crops for some years without entailing any expense for manures. In addition to the staple articles above mentioned, this district is favourable for the production of nearly all kinds of ordinary farm and garden produce, except cereals; two crops of vegetables may easily be grown in each year, and on some lands three crops may be raised in about thirteen months. On the alluvial flats, oat-hay, potatoes, and sweet potatoes do very well; and as for fruit, for which there is a large local demand, as well as for export to the Cape Colony, pineapples, oranges, lemons, limes, bananas, guavas, plantains, loquats, peaches, mulberries, tomatoes, paupaus, mangoes, cucumbers, melons, granadillas, custard apples, &c., may be grown to any extent. *Cotton* has been grown successfully, but is now neglected for more profitable agriculture, and the same may be said of *ground nuts*. *Indigo* is an indigenous plant, and the growth of *tea* promises to become an established industry in course of time. The principal article of produce on the coast is *sugar*, which on good lands and with favourable seasons often amounts to 2½ tons or 3 tons per acre. *Rum* is distilled on the sugar plantations to a considerable extent, and meets with ready sale in the colony and for export.

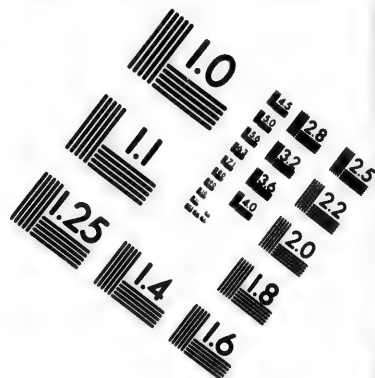
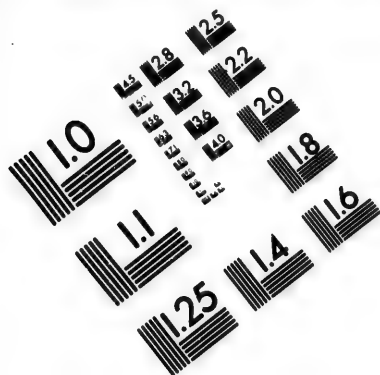
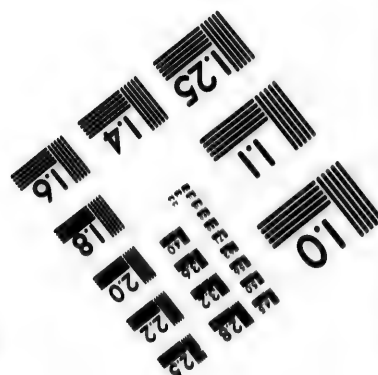
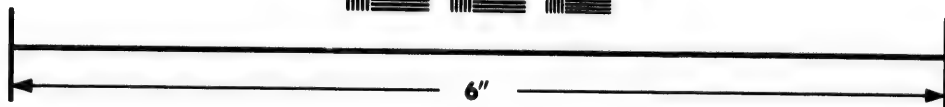
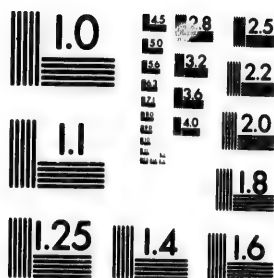


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Leaving the coast, the surface of the colony (which, though mountainous in some parts, consists generally of tablelands and undulating country, with valleys intervening) rises to a height of about 8000 feet above the level of the sea on the northern and western boundaries, and is covered with rich verdure. Trees, in some favoured localities, have assumed the form of permanent forests, which are not affected seriously by the practice of burning off the grass in winter. The plantations of eucalyptus (blue gum) and other fast-growing trees, with which many farmers have surrounded their homesteads and formed hedgerows round their cultivated fields, indicate not only that the necessity of a supply of home-grown timber has been felt and provided for, but that the "pride of home" is being gratified in that way which is the characteristic of English country gentlemen.

The extent to which the settlers in Natal may illuminate their homes with flowers is practically limited only by their own will.

Next to the coast lands there is a narrow belt of country, which as yet has only been used for cattle-farming and grazing; but then comes a wide stretch of country termed "the midland district," with rich black and red loamy soils, besides clay soils, where all kinds of cereals and root crops which are cultivated in Europe can be successfully grown. The cultivation of maize, oats, barley, millet, potatoes (round and sweet), turnips, pumpkins, peas, beans, onions, &c., in these districts; and the breeding of cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry have been the means whereby the settlers have, during the last ten years, accumulated considerable property in money, lands, and farming stock. A large portion of the colony is suitable also for *ostrich farming*.

Dairy and poultry farming is very profitable, and, in fact, the supply of butter, eggs, and milk, as well as of all kinds of poultry and general farm and garden produce and fruit, has not been equal to the demand or purchasing power of the residents for some years past, and consequently the prices obtainable for such articles have been extravagantly high.

Sheep farming is one of the most prosperous and lucrative industries in the colony, and is carried on to a fast increasing extent in the upper districts, as well as in part of the midland districts and in Alfred County (the south-west portion of the colony).

Suitable farms, of several thousand acres in extent, may be purchased from private owners at from 10s. to 20s. per acre, and a large portion of the Crown lands above referred to as unallotted are suitable for sheep farming, as well as for cultivation.

Though none of them are navigable, the colony is intersected with a large number of rivers and small streams, and there are many thousands of acres of land that could be irrigated at small expense, and which would produce good crops in the winter.

There are good roads on all the main lines of traffic through the colony, nearly all the larger rivers in their course having been bridged over in a substantial manner.

Railways have been constructed connecting the city (Pietermaritzburg) with Durban (the port town), and Verulam and Isipingo, which are centres of large sugar-producing districts on the coast. Lines will be continued to the borders of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The line to the Transvaal will go through the district of Newcastle, where large deposits of good coal have long been known to exist. A mining engineer is now engaged making a report and survey upon the coal and iron resources of the colony.*

Pietermaritzburg, which is the seat of Government, is about 54 miles from the seaport on the high road leading up to the Free State and Transvaal, and has a population of 10,144 persons, of whom two-thirds are Europeans, the adult males (whites) exceeding the adult females in number by about 30 per cent.

The population of Durban numbers nearly 14,000, of whom one half are Kaffirs and Indians, the preponderance of males over the females among the adult white population being even greater than in the case of the city. There are numerous small towns and villages in the colony, many of which, in addition to having a regular and well-organized postal service, are connected with the capital and one another by telegraph wires and by the submarine cable, which was laid in 1879, with all parts of the world. Steam communication with Europe and the East is frequent and regular.

In Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and most of the larger towns, liberal provision has been made for the educational and religious wants of the people.†

The imports and exports of nearly the whole of the Transvaal, and part of the Orange Free State, pass through the colony, and give employment to a large number of people who are engaged in the business of carriers, an occupation which, in spite of all drawbacks, has been and is now a lucrative one. There is a large demand for skilled artisans of all trades, farm labourers, and female domestic servants, who generally get double the amount of wages paid in England, even in those districts in the colony where the services of such people are most easily to be obtained. In the inland districts the rate of wages paid to carpenters, bricklayers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, &c., is very high. Female servants are much needed.

At the present time no free or assisted passages from England are granted at the expense of the Government, except where persons

* Since the foregoing remarks were written, a preliminary report has been sent to the Natal Government by the mining engineer referred to, in which he reports the personal inspection of large beds of ironstone of very rich quality, and seams of good bituminous coal that would yield one million tons per annum for 200 years.

† The great bulk of the white population of the colony being formed of persons born in the British Isles, the social life of the community is, generally speaking, a reproduction of English life as regards habits of business, as well as forms of amusement and recreation.

nominated for emigration have been applied for by residents in the colony (who either specially name such emigrants or appoint an agent in England to do so), and for whom passages have been authorized by the Land and Immigration Board at Pietermaritzburg.

After approved nomination free passages are granted to farm labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights, provided the applicants guarantee employment for their nominees for not less than twelve months, at a stated rate of wages. The wives and families of approved emigrants are also sent out free. Assisted passages for female domestic servants are granted on the payment of £5 at the time of application, and £5 on arrival of the emigrant in the colony. Assisted passages are granted to persons of other classes and trades at the discretion of the Land and Immigration Board.

For further information application may be made to W. Peace, Esq., Emigration Agent for Natal, No. 21, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. (*See Advertisement.*)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Area, 3,542,858 square miles. Population, 50,152,866. Seat of Government, Washington, D.C.

The States and Territories of the North American Republic stretch across the continent between lat. 23° 20' and 49° N., and long. 66° 48' and 125° 32' W., from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 2760 miles. The greatest breadth of the country, from Maine to Florida, is 1600 miles. The total area is 2,965,468 square miles, exclusive of Alaska, acquired by purchase from Russia in 1867, and having an area of 577,390 square miles. Perhaps a more correct estimate of the great expanse of the country may be had by comparison. The United States is fifteen times the size of France, fifteen times the size of Germany, twelve times the size of Austria, and twenty-five times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

The country is traversed by two great mountain chains—the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. These divide the country into three distinct geographical divisions—the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, and the valley of the Mississippi. Some of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains rise from 14,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea level; while Mount Washington, in Vermont, the highest peak of the Alleghany chain, attains an altitude of 6426 feet.

American RIVERS may be divided into four classes: 1. The Mississippi, which rises in the State of Minnesota, and runs for 3200 miles to empty into the Gulf of Mexico, and its tributaries—the

Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Yazoo, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers. 2. Those which empty into the Atlantic; viz., the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, and others. 3. Those flowing into the Pacific—the Columbia, Sacramento, Colorado, &c. 4. Those besides the Mississippi which flow into the Gulf of Mexico.

The chain of LAKES, which is about 1200 miles in length, forms the British frontier, and therefore does not belong exclusively to the United States. The chain is composed of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. The lakes belonging exclusively to the States are Michigan, Champlain, Salt Lake, Pyramid, Mono, and many others large and small.

Every variety of CLIMATE may be experienced in America. The climate of Western Oregon and Washington Territory resembles that of the United Kingdom. It is very hot in summer, and very cold in winter, in what are known as the Northern States, while the Southern States partake of a tropical nature. Physical causes modify the climate of the whole Atlantic coast, so that in winter it is 10° lower than Western Europe in the same latitude. California and the coast of the Pacific boast of a climate mild and salubrious throughout the year.

The United States is rich in MINERALS. Coal is found in great abundance in every State in the Union, except Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, Nevada, and Wisconsin. The area of coal measures has been estimated at 300,000 square miles. The great central Alleghanian field, which runs through Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, is said to contain 40,000 square miles area of workable coal. Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri are full of coal.

The marvellous PETROLEUM springs were discovered in 1859, in Pennsylvania: they are now found in Ohio and other States also. Lead is plentiful in several States: that of Illinois and Wisconsin being accounted the richest in the world. There is copper on the borders of Lake Superior; zinc in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; tin in Maine. Silver is found in great abundance in California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; gold abounds on the Pacific slope, and also in the old States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and elsewhere.

But AGRICULTURE is the great gold mine of the United States. The average area under cereal crops during the ten years extending from 1868 to 1877 was about 77,000,000 acres; the average production over one-and-a-half billion bushels; while the average annual value of cereals produced during that decade was 100,000,000 dollars.

The MANUFACTURES of the United States are various, extensive, and increasing; cotton goods, iron, and agricultural implements taking precedence. But this topic will again be treated and illustrated by tables in the chapters devoted to the several States, and elsewhere.

The SCHOOLS are free, and supported by taxes, funds, and "school lands" given over to the new States, by the general Government, for educational purposes. They are perhaps the best common schools in the world. The total income of schools, from all sources, is upwards of 100,000,000 dollars. There are still about five million individuals over ten years of age in the United States who can neither read nor write. The four million people who were slaves until 1865 constitute the bulk of those entirely without education.

All RELIGIONS are free by the law of the land, and are supported upon the voluntary principle. There are about 30,000,000 nominal Protestants: the most numerous denominations being Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, and Lutherans. The Catholics number over 6,000,000: some of the finest churches in America belong to this denomination. The Orientals number about 10,000. Then there are the Spiritualists and the Shakers, the Mormons and the Mennonites, the Free Lovers and the Tunkers, and every other species of religious idiosyncrasy that a diseased imagination can organise. They spring up and live their little day, and suddenly wither under the influence of science and common-sense.

The NEWSPAPERS of America are superior to those of England in point of enterprise; but second, perhaps, in literary ability. The spirit of the press was exemplified by the *New York Herald* when sending Stanley to find Livingstone, and by heading the subscription for the relief of Ireland with 100,000 dollars. There are ably conducted papers in every State in the Union; and each little town in the West has its "Weekly." In 1871, there were 637 dailies, 4642 weeklies—altogether 6056 periodicals published in the United States. The number of publications had increased to 9147 up to 1879.

Government.

The United States is a Federal Republic, composed of thirty-eight States. Each State exercises independent powers within its own dominions, subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Territories are governed in part by officers appointed by the President. By the terms of the Constitution, adopted by a Convention in 1787, and ratified by the States, general powers are vested in the central Government at Washington, the national capital, situated in the District of Columbia. This National Government is composed of three departments: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary; with President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General, Attorney-General.

The LEGISLATIVE, or law-making power, is composed of a Congress of two Houses—the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Senate is constituted by two members from each State, elected by the State Legislatures. A Senator must be thirty years of age: his term of office is six years. A Representative, or member of the

"Lower House," is elected by the people, for a term of two years. He must be twenty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States of seven years standing. One Representative is elected for every 130,000 inhabitants.

The EXECUTIVE power is vested in the President, who is elected for a term of four years. He must be at least thirty-five years of age, and an American by birth. This and the Vice-Presidency are the only offices for which a citizen of foreign birth is not eligible. The President is elected indirectly; the people of each State voting for a certain number of prominent citizens, chosen by a party Convention, and called "electors." These electors cast their votes for the party candidate as a matter of course. The vote is by States, and a majority in one State is not available against a minority in another. The election is held on the first Tuesday in November, every fourth year; and the President elected assumes the reins of Government on the 4th of March following the election. On that day the ceremony of inauguration takes place. The President-elect, and the dignitaries of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps, &c., proceed to the great portico of the Capitol at Washington. The incoming Chief Magistrate then takes the following oath, which is administered by the Chief Justice of the United States:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

He is now President, and he foreshadows the policy of his Administration by reading his Inaugural Address.

It is the President's duty to see that the laws are executed. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the nation, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States. He has power to grant pardons; and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties with foreign countries, appoint national officers, such as judges, cabinet ministers, diplomatic and consular representatives, and other public servants.

The JUDICIARY Department consists of a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and seven associate justices, who are appointed for life, by the President, with the approval of the Senate. There are also, besides the State Courts, District Courts of the United States, throughout the different States. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases arising under the Constitution of the United States in matters affecting treaties, ambassadors, consuls, &c. The State Courts have jurisdiction over civil and criminal causes arising within the State in which they are situated, and affecting the inhabitants of that State.

ALABAMA.

Area, 50,722 square miles. Population, 1,262,794.
Governor, RUFUS D. COBB. Capital, Montgomery.

ALABAMA (*al-a-bah'-ma*) derives its beautiful name from the Indian tongue, and signifies "here we rest." It is one of the largest of the

Southern States, being 336 miles in length, running north and south, by a breadth ranging from 148 to 200 miles. Ridges of the Alleghany Mountains enter the northern section of the State. The hills gradually decline into undulating ground until within sixty miles of the Gulf of Mexico, where the country becomes a vast level plain. The principal rivers are the Tombigbee, which is navigable throughout its course in this State; the Alabama, along which steamboats ascend a distance of 460 miles from the Gulf; and the Tennessee. This State is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia and Florida, on the south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Mississippi.

The climate varies according to locality and altitude; but speaking generally it may be said that both the climate and products of this State are of a tropical nature. The latitude reaches within seven degrees of the torrid zone.

ARIZONA.

Area, 113,916 square miles. Population, 40,441.
Governor, J. C. FREMONT. Capital, Prescott.

THIS Territory is bounded on the north by Nevada and Utah, on the east by New Mexico, on the south by Mexico, and on the west by California. The geographical features of Arizona consist of elevated tablelands broken by wild mountain ranges. There are valleys of great fertility and beauty, and wastes of desert sands. The disadvantages of this Territory have been the irreconcilable Apache Indians (who are now reported peaceable and friendly), and the want of water. The Colorado River, called the Mississippi of the Pacific coast, runs along the entire eastern boundary of Arizona, dividing it from California and Nevada. It averages half a mile in width for hundreds of miles, with a broad channel, ranging from four and a half to eight feet depth of water. It rushes through great chasms or caverns, whose walls rise from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the water's surface for a distance of 300 miles. The Colorado flows into the Gulf of California. The other large rivers of this Territory are the Rio Verde, the Gila, and the Little Colorado. The Williams Fork of the Colorado traverses the Black Forest, which has been compared to the Schwarzwald that extends from the Duchy of Baden to Switzerland.

The climate near the river bottoms is considered unhealthy; elsewhere it is delightful. Though tropical in character, the weather is not oppressively hot, and the nights are generally cool and refreshing. Fruit trees, which are semi-tropical and abundant, blossom in February and March.

Gold, silver, copper, and other minerals abound in Arizona. The products of precious metals during 1879 amounted to nearly two million dollars. A thousand cords of silicified wood, in one deposit, are reported at a point on the Little Colorado. The Triassic marls, which are a thousand feet deep, are full of petrified coniferous trees, and the logs are reported to be sixty feet long in many instances.

ARKANSAS.

Area, 52,198 square miles. Population, 803,000.
Governor, T. J. CHURCHILL. Capital, Little Rock.

ARKANSAS was admitted into the Union as a Slave State in 1836. It was making fair progress in the production of cotton when the result of the war put an end to slave labour. Since then, until within the last few years, the State has languished for want of capital, labour, and enterprise. With a larger area than England, it has only a population of 803,000; the increase from 1870 to 1880 was 303,000 inhabitants.

Arkansas is nearly square in formation; and is bounded by Missouri on the north, Louisiana on the south, Mississippi and Tennessee on the east, and Indian Territory on the west. The Mississippi River marks the eastern border of the State, which is divided in two by the Arkansas River, flowing in a south-easterly direction, until it empties into the "Father of Waters." The Arkansas is navigable throughout the length of the State which shares its name. This stream and the Mississippi, together with the Red River, Onachita, St. Francis, and White—all navigable rivers, traversing the State in all directions—place it in a most advantageous and independent position in the matter of transportation. And there are 767 miles of railroad in Arkansas.

The climate is excellent in the mountainous districts, and away from the large rivers; there are millions of acres of rich productive lands in Arkansas, that can be bought at from 50 cents to 20 dollars per acre.

CALIFORNIA.

Area, 188,881 square miles. Population, 864,686.
Governor, G. C. PERKINS. Capital, Sacramento.

IN the month of February, 1848, General Sutter discovered gold in a remote corner of California, and turned the eyes of the civilized world towards the western terminus of American territory on the shores of the Pacific. Since then California has become, in mineral treasures and harvest products, one of the richest and most bountiful of the United States.

California is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, on the south by Lower California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The State is traversed from north to south by two mountain ranges—the Coast Range, which is irregular in formation and about forty miles wide, and the Sierra Nevada, or the Snowy Mountains, lying eastwards towards the borders of Nevada, and stretching, link upon link, along the eastern horizon for hundreds of miles. Between these mountain chains lie the two great rivers and valleys of California—the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. The former river flows from the north-east, and the latter from the south-east, both terminating as the Sacramento, in the magnificent harbour of San Francisco.

The surface of the State bristles with mountains ; and the many feeders of the two great streams run along valleys rich in soil and luxuriant in flowers and grasses. The supply of timber is often deficient in the bottom lands, but the north coast is well wooded by pine, spruce, and groves of oak. And the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, which form the eastern wall of the valleys of Sacramento and San Joaquin, are one vast forest for five hundred miles.

California contains every variety of climate, from the tropical to the arctic. Westward of the Coast Range, along the Pacific, where the country is not sheltered by the Santa Lucia Mountains, or other hills, the temperature is low but remarkably even, standing at from 52 to 54 degrees throughout the year. From May to October north winds, which come laden with cold, damp air and clouds of mist, prevail in this latitude, and keep the summer heat down. Ice and snow are but seldom seen in winter, and the temperature is even at all seasons.

COLORADO.

Area, 104,500 square miles. Population, 194,649.
Governor, F. W. PITKIN. Capital, Denver.

COLORADO was incorporated with the United States in 1876 ; it was the last State to join the Union. The name became familiar in Europe through the supposed discovery of the "Colorado beetle" on the shores of Ireland a few years ago. But beyond its connection with that "scare," the State is but little known outside of the United States.

Colorado is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Kansas, on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah ; and it is within the central belt traversed by emigration from the East to the West.

Its geographical features are mountains and plains, into which its great area of about sixty-eight million acres is nearly equally divided. A chain of the Rocky Mountains stretches across the State from east to west for a distance of 240 miles ; and some of the peaks rise to a height of 17,000 feet. Indeed, most of this large inland State stands at a very great altitude. Golden City is situated 5,635 feet above the sea level ; Central City, 8,343 feet ; Leadville, 10,200 feet ; and Greeley, the colony founded by the great editor of the *Tribune*, is 4,479 feet above tide water. The plains of Colorado ascend by undulating gradations from the eastern border to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The large rivers of this State are the Platte, which flows eastward into the Missouri ; the Arkansas, which runs in a south-easterly direction, passing through Kansas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas into the Mississippi ; and the Colorado, which, taking the western side of the Rocky Mountains, makes a south-westerly course through Utah and Arizona into the Californian Gulf. The plains of Colorado are destitute of timber ; but upon the elevated regions which divide the Platte and Arkansas, and along many of the tributaries of these great rivers, the oak, spruce,

pine, cedar, and cotton wood flourish. In many parts of the State, however, wood has to be hauled a great distance. The timber line of the Colorado Mountains is at the rare elevation of about 11,000 feet—the pine predominating.

The coal-fields of Colorado, north of the Arkansas River, are rich and extensive. Professor Hayden, U.S. Geologist, expressed the opinion that this fuel would prove superior to the bituminous coal of the West, and rank next to anthracite for domestic purposes.

DAKOTA.

Area, 150,932 square miles. Population, 135,180.
Governor, W. A. HOWARD. Capital, Yankton.

THIS Territory derives its name from the Indian tribe, the Dakotas, or "Friendly People." This region formerly contained the largest villages and choicest hunting grounds of the aborigines. Moreover, they looked upon this great north land with superstitious reverence. According to Indian tradition, the "great freshet," or Deluge, of the red man, left but one surviving individual, a virgin, on the face of the earth. She was conceived of the War Eagle, and gave birth to twins at Red Pipestone Quarry, situated in this Territory, and thus the world became peopled. The pipe made from this Dakota stone, from Pipestone Quarry of sacred memory, has been the emblem of peace with the American Indian from time immemorial, and their warriors decorate themselves with the War Eagle's plumes.

Dakota is bounded on the north by the British Possessions, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Wyoming and Montana.

It received Territorial Government under President Buchanan's Administration in 1861, and when the good news reached Yankton, the present capital of the Territory, hats, hurrahs, and "town lots" went up to greet the dawning future of the great North-west.

The Black Hills, an irregular chain of the Rocky Mountains, rich in precious metals, penetrate the south-west corner of the Territory. These mountains abound in coal, copper, iron, and gold. The shipments of gold dust and bullion from Dakota during 1879 amounted to 3,200,987 dollars.

The great rivers which run through the country are the Dakota, Red River, White Earth, Big Sioux, Big Cheyenne, and the Missouri, which flows from north-west to south-east through the heart of the country, and is navigable for its entire length of over a thousand miles within the boundaries of Dakota. East and north of the Missouri the country is a rich, undulating prairie, well watered by streams and many beautiful lakes. There are salt lakes on the northern border of the Territory. Westward of the great river the country becomes hilly and mountainous. Timber, consisting of oak, ash, elm, poplar, lime, and maple abounds in groves and along the water-courses. The pineries of the Black Hills are extensive, and at some future time must prove a source of wealth to Dakota.

Much of the soil is a rich, black, sandy loam, of from two to four feet deep, well adapted for producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, sorghum, fruit, vegetables, and tobacco. Countless herds of buffalo thrive upon the plains of Dakota, and cattle in thousands grow fat upon the rich grasses of the Territory.

FLORIDA.

Area, 60,000 square miles. Population, 276,351.
Governor, G. F. DREW. Capital, Tallahassee.

FLORIDA (*flor'-e-da*)—so named owing to the exuberance of its vegetation—occupies the great peninsula which stretches towards Cuba, and forms the most southerly portion of United States territory. The State is 275 miles long, by an average breadth of 90 miles. It is bounded on the north by Alabama and Georgia, on the south by the Bahama Sea, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico.

The southern portion of the State is a vast swamp, which becomes submerged under water during the rainy season, between June and October. The remainder of the peninsula is a level plain, but towards the confines of Georgia the country becomes broken and hilly. The available land of Florida is not of the richest character. Much of the best soil needs to be reclaimed by drainage, and by clearing the all but impenetrable shrubs and vines which until now have rendered the land useless for all kinds of agriculture. This land, which is designated the "low hommocks," is now little else than the haunt of wild beasts. The best soil is to be found in Central Florida, and towards the Atlantic side of the Peninsula. A great deal of "cultivated" land has been exhausted, and must be manured and fertilized before much return can be got out of it. The "muck," or vegetable mould, to be found in the lagoons, is much used, and well calculated to enrich the soil. It can be found in nearly all sections of the State. There are about 17,000,000 acres of public land in Florida that can be purchased in tracts, large or small, at prices ranging from ten cents (5d.) to ten dollars an acre. The greater part of the land is only valuable for its timber and turpentine. But there are millions of acres of excellent hommock land, suitable for agricultural purposes, that can be bought for prices ranging from one to five dollars per acre. The valley of the St. John's River is beautiful in scenery, and a desirable district to settle in. The counties of Levy, Baker, and Manatee are worthy of investigation.

GEORGIA.

Area, 58,000 square miles. Population, 1,639,048.
Governor, A. H. COLQUITT. Capital, Atlanta.

GEORGIA (*jör'-je-a*) is one of the original thirteen States of the American Union. It is bounded on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina, on the south by Florida, on the east by the Atlantic

Ocean and South Carolina, and on the west by Alabama. The Blue Ridge Mountains traverse the northern part of the State, and its sea-coast is fringed by fertile islands, where a rich variety of cotton grows in great abundance.

A most remarkable feature of this State's geography is its navigable rivers. No less than fifty of these streams flow through the country to the south and south-west, affording and facilitating communion with the Atlantic to every county in Georgia. There are, moreover, about 2,500 miles of railway in the State.

This commonwealth presents a great variety in climate, geological structure, and products; and the difference in these particulars divides it into North-east, North-west, Middle, East, South-east, and South-west Georgia.

NORTH-EAST GEORGIA is very mountainous, some of the Blue Ridge peaks rising to an altitude of 5,000 feet. The average elevation of the district is 1,500 feet above the sea level. The climate of this division is healthy, and the temperature in summer delightful. Good grass and fine crops of grain are plentifully grown on the rich soil bordering upon the water-courses. The high lands are undulating. Farms are generally small in this section, and land may be purchased upon favourable terms at from one to five dollars per acre in the mountains, and in the valleys at from five to ten dollars.

North-east Georgia embraces nineteen counties.

IDAHO.

Area, 86,294 square miles. Population, 32,612.

Governor, M. BRAYMAN. Capital, Boise City.

THE Territory of Idaho (*i-da-ho*), already famous for its wealth in precious metals, was organized under the Administration of President Lincoln in 1863. Its pretty name is equivalent in the Indian tongue to "the gem of the mountains." It is bounded on the north by the British Possessions, on the south by Utah and Nevada, on the east by Wyoming and Montana, and on the west by Oregon and Washington.

The geographical features of Idaho are rugged mountain ranges, cañons and gorges deeply cut by the torrents of many ages, sandy wastes, and fertile valleys.

The Territory is drained by the Snake River and its branches. The Snake joins the Columbia River on its way to the Pacific Ocean. Bear River flows northward into Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah.

The valley of the Snake is 500 miles long by a greatest breadth of 250 miles. The interior of the crescent-shaped valley or basin is a mass of volcanic rock, deeply cut by different rivers. But there is much good land well adapted for agriculture along the feeders of Snake River.

ILLINOIS.

Area, 55,405 square miles. Population, 3,078,769.
Governor, S. M. COLLOM. Capital, Springfield.

THE State of Illinois (*il-lin-oi*) is a vast level plain of fertile prairies and river-bottom lands of great depth and richness. It is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Lake Michigan and Indiana—from which State it is divided for a considerable distance by the Wabash River—on the south by Missouri and Kentucky, and on the west by Missouri and Iowa. The Mississippi River marks the western boundary of Illinois for its entire length, and it is separated from Kentucky by the Ohio River, which joins the “Father of Waters” at Cairo, the extreme southern point of Illinois. Many navigable streams, including the Rock and Illinois, flow through the State; and there is a communication formed between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi by means of a canal 96 miles long, extending from the Lake to the Illinois, which empties into the Mississippi about 30 miles north-west of St. Louis. Thus the State is surrounded and bisected by means of water communication with both the Atlantic and the Gulf, and the internal and border river and lake navigation of Illinois is 1,200 miles in extent. This State is, moreover, traversed by about 9,000 miles of railroads, or nearly twice the mileage of any other commonwealth: it is certainly the most favoured State in the Union in facilities for internal commercial traffic and means of communication.

Timber is plentiful in Illinois; but it has been capriciously distributed. Some counties possess a superabundance of oak, ash, hickory, elm, maple, locust, cotton-wood, walnut, and sycamore, while others are left entirely destitute in this respect.

The soil and climate of northern Illinois favour the cultivation of cereals, while in the milder and more sunny southern division of the State, tobacco, cotton, fruit, and sweet potatoes are grown with profit, and without difficulty.

INDIANA.

Area, 33,809 square miles. Population, 1,978,858.
Governor, ALBERT G. PORTER. Capital, Indianapolis.

INDIANA (*in'-de-an'-a*) is a comparatively old State, for it was admitted into the Union in 1816. It is bounded on the east by Ohio, on the south by Kentucky, on the west by Illinois, and on the north by Michigan and Lake Michigan.

This State may be described as a vast expanse of level plain, sloping gradually towards the south-west, and interspersed by timber in great abundance and numerous variety. The hills along the Ohio River, and those about the sources of the Wabash, constitute the only high grounds in Indiana. The Wabash River and its feeders drain the State, and afford admirable facilities for the transportation

of passengers and merchandise. This stream is navigable throughout the State, but not in a continuous line, for the progress of steamers is occasionally interrupted by falls and rapids. The Wabash empties into the Ohio, which divides this State from Kentucky, and forms the south-eastern boundary of Indiana. There are 4819 miles of railway in this State, whereby it is placed in direct communication with the great commercial centres both east and west.

The valley of the Ohio contains 5,500 square miles of land. It was formerly one continuous forest, but much of the timber has already disappeared. About one-third of this area is broken country, unfit for cultivation, but suitable for grazing. Nine thousand square miles of rich well-timbered land are embraced in the White River Valley; while the valley of the Wabash contains 12,000 square miles. The whole of this belt is rich soil—indeed the alluvial river bottoms of Indiana are always fertile and of wide extent. In the counties of Wayne, Shelby, Johnson, and Delaware, land is good and capable of great improvement by thorough drainage; and Floyd, Parke, Lake, Newton, Pulaski, La Porte, and St. Joseph counties possess much rich and fertile land. In Rush county the soil is very productive, with but little waste land. Limestone of the best quality is found in the rolling blue-grass land of the county of Monroe. There is much land in all the south-western counties, varying in quality, that may be bought at from 2 to 50 dollars per acre. The uplands of Indiana are of great extent, and admirable for grazing; and the soil of Morgan, Jackson, Gibson, Crawford, and Harrison counties in particular is well adapted for fruit.

IOWA.

Area, 55,045 square miles. Population, 624,620.
Governor, JOHN H. GEAR. Capital, Des Moines.

THIS great agricultural State—pronounced *i-o-wa*—was admitted into the Union in 1846. It is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois—from the latter State it is separated by the Mississippi river—on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska—from which it is divided by the Missouri river.

The characteristic features of Iowa are undulating prairies, which cover three-fourths of its surface; occasional forests; high bluffs along the Mississippi rivers; clear lakes, and rapid streams.

The growth of this State into its present pre-eminence in the production of cereal crops is due to the richness of its soil, and to the simple fact that prairie land is brought under cultivation with much less expenditure in time, labour, and capital, than where timber has to be felled and the stumps cleared away. During the year 1879 this young commonwealth had 11,769,086 acres under crops, and was excelled by Illinois only in the products of that year.

KANSAS.

Area, 80,891 square miles. Population, 995,996.
Governor, J. P. ST. JOHN. Capital, Topeka.

PERHAPS no State in the American Union has made more rapid and substantial progress towards material wealth and civilisation, within comparatively few years, than the heroic young commonwealth of Kansas. Internal strife and even bloodshed preceded its admission into the Federal compact. The question in dispute, and cause of quarrel, was whether Kansas should become a free or slave State. Organised emigration was carried on from New England and the North, on the one hand, and Missouri and the Cotton States on the other, with the object of carrying the then Territory for or against slavery. Justice, according to law, was set at defiance by both parties in the conflict; the "Free Soilers" finally triumphed, and on the 1st of January, 1861, Kansas was admitted into the Union as a free State. This struggle was but the signal and forerunner of the great Civil War, which banished slavery from the States and draped the land in mourning.

KENTUCKY.

Area, 37,680 square miles. Population, 1,648,599.
Governor, L. P. BLACKBURN. Capital, Frankfort.

DANIEL BOONE, the hardy pioneer, was the first white man to settle in Kentucky (*ken-tuk-é*). Leaving his family behind in North Carolina, Boone set forth, in the spring of 1769, in search of the country of Kentucky. After two years of perilous life, the gallant adventurer returned to his family, and in 1775 he bade good-bye to the old North State, determined to seek his fortune in the north-west. Speaking of this romantic journey, he says: "We arrived safe, without any other difficulties than such as are common to this passage, my wife and daughter being the first white women that ever stood on the banks of Kentucky River."

Kentucky is one of the old States; it was admitted into the Union in 1792; and yet its vast area of territory, at once rich in soil and minerals, and magnificent in scenery, has less than half the population of London. The country is broken and rugged in the south-east, where the Cumberland Mountains divide the State from Virginia. North and west of this mountain range the surface becomes a rolling upland, well wooded, with occasional hills, and many streams and rivers, until the low lands which border the great rivers are reached. The State is drained by the rivers Kentucky, Cumberland, Tennessee, Licking, and Green; while the Ohio marks its northern boundary for nearly 600 miles, separating Kentucky from the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The State is cut off from Missouri on the west by the Mississippi River. Virginia marks the eastern, and Tennessee the southern terminus of the State.

LOUISIANA.

Area, 41,346 square miles. Population, 940,103.
 Governor, LOUIS A. WILTZ. Capital, Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA (*loo-ee-ze-ah'-na*) was admitted into the Union in 1812. It extends 290 miles from east to west, and 200 from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Arkansas, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Mississippi River and State, and by the Gulf, and on the west by Texas. It is traversed for a distance of 800 miles by the Mississippi, which at first runs north and south along the eastern boundary of the State, and then winds in a southeasterly direction to empty into the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi is navigable as far as St. Anthony's Falls, over 2,000 miles from the sea; and vessels may pass along its branches—the Missouri and Ohio rivers—to the Rocky Mountains on the one hand, and the Alleghanies on the other. The other navigable waters in this State are the Red River, Atchafalaya, Ouachita, Tèche, Sabine, besides several lakes and bayous. Through this magnificent system of internal navigation, the State is at once the outlet for the products of fourteen different American States, while it has, in addition, a coast line of 1,256 miles. Louisiana thus holds a highly advantageous position in its means of communication with the commercial centres of the world.

MICHIGAN.

Area, 56,243 square miles. Population, 1,636,331.
 Governor, DAVID H. JEROME. Capital, Lansing.

MICHIGAN (*Mishé-gan*) consists of two peninsulas. The northern peninsula is formed by Lake Superior on the north, and Lake Michigan and Mackinaw Strait on the south; while the southern and more extensive division of the State is marked by Lake Huron on the east and Lake Michigan on the west. Wisconsin forms the south-western boundary of the northern division of the State; Ohio and Indiana join the southern peninsula on the south.

The northern peninsula is rugged and mountainous. It is traversed by a hundred streams, which flow from the Porcupine mountains to Superior and Michigan lakes—the largest bodies of fresh water to be found on the globe. Many of the rivers are navigable for light vessels, and more furnish excellent water-power, for converting the immense pine forests of this region into lumber. The northern belt of this peninsula is sterile, and unfit for agriculture, except along the water-courses. It has been called the Siberia of Michigan. The southern part is more congenial in climate, and richer in soil. "This is the limestone region, which extends to an undetermined line, separating the primary and secondary formations. Throughout this region the sugar-maple tree is abundant, interspersed with white and red oak, the beech, and occasionally tracts of spruce and other forest trees. It is here that the more even and fertile tracts of land are found, and where at some future day will cluster the agricultural

population of the peninsula. The soil is admirably fitted for grasses and all esculent roots; the potato also finds here a congenial locality, and the ordinary garden vegetables grow luxuriantly. Wheat and other small grains may be cultivated, but for corn the country and climate appear to be unfitted. The lake fisheries, on both sides of the peninsula, are destined to be of no mean importance to the welfare of the settlers. In variety numerous, and in the greatest abundance, these fisheries have long attracted the attention of those counting the resources of this section. This peninsula is also a great mineral region—not only of the State, but of the Union—and on that interest will its future prosperity mainly depend. Iron and copper are found in all the western and northern parts, from the Pictured Rocks and the Keweenaw Point to the Montreal River, the iron being chiefly a magnetic ore, equal in purity and quality to that of Missouri, and the copper, often in native boulders, more plentiful than elsewhere occurring."

MINNESOTA.

Area, 83,531 square miles. Population, 780,806.
Governor, JOHN S. PILLSBURY. Capital, St. Paul.

THE name of this State (*min'-nes-ôta*) is derived from the Indian tongue, and signifies "sky-tinted water." It is an appropriate name; for Minnesota is begemmed by 10,000 lakes, of sizes ranging from 500 yards to 30 miles in diameter. They are beautiful sheets of transparent water, found in groups, chains, and solitary splendour, with pebbly bottoms and wooded margins, abounding in a great variety of fish, and frequented by ducks, geese, and other wild fowl, and are favourite places of resort by summer tourists from all parts of the United States.

Minnesota occupies an elevated plateau about midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific; and the general surface of the State is undulating ground, consisting of rolling prairies, alternating with great belts of timber, groves of oak, wooded ravines, and lofty bluffs towards the north-east extremity of the State. It is bounded on the north by Canadian territory, on the south by Iowa, on the east by Wisconsin and Lake Superior, and on the west by the territory of Dakota. Bordering Lake Superior in the north-eastern part of the State, large drift deposits covering and mingling with local outcrops of the primary and metamorphic rocks form bold elevations, while crossing the northern part of the State is a chain of drift hills, commonly with flat tops, rising 80 to 100 feet above the level of the surrounding country. Among these hills three of the great rivers of the American Continent—the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and Red River of the North—have their sources. This district, called the "Heights of Land," is chiefly valuable for its pine forests, and deposits of copper, iron, and silver. The Red River Valley embraces perhaps the largest continuous body of fertile land on the North American Continent. Its soil is alluvial mould, rich in organic matter, and admirably suited for the cultivation of wheat and other cereals. But streams and lakes, as well as woodlands, are comparatively scarce in

this district. The valleys of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers in the State of Minnesota are among the finest agricultural regions in the United States. They are well timbered, and drained by a network of rivers and many lakes. The country generally is a rolling prairie, of dark, sandy loam soil. The numerous streams intersecting these districts run through well-wooded and fertile valleys.

Wheat is the great product of Minnesota. Out of a total cultivated area in 1880 of 4,503,761 acres, 2,963,325 acres were devoted to wheat, and the yield was nearly 44,000,000 bushels, while the aggregate of leading cereals approximated 100,000,000 bushels.

MISSISSIPPI.

Area, 47,156 square miles. Population, 1,131,899.

Governor, JOHN W. STONE. Capital, Jackson.

MISSISSIPPI (*mis-sis-sip-pee*) takes its name from the greatest of American rivers, which marks the western border of the State for 500 miles. The word is taken from the "Miche Sepe" of the Indian tongue, which appropriately stands for "Father of Waters." Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas, which are separated from this State by the Mississippi River. The surface of the State is undulating, sloping to the south-west. There are numerous bluffs, rising from 50 to 100 feet above the bottom lands which lie between them and the Mississippi River. The hilly or bluff region is covered with a great variety of timber, including ash, hickory, gum, oak, pine, and walnut. The valley of the Yazoo River is not inferior in fertility to any land on the face of the globe. There are occasional swamps and beautiful lakes in this State. At long intervals a considerable portion of adjacent lands are inundated by the floods of the Mississippi River; but it is rarely the case that any very great damage to the planting interest results therefrom.

MISSOURI.

Area, 65,350 square miles. Population, 2,150,000.

Governor, JOHN S. PHELPS. Capital, Jefferson City.

MISSOURI (*mis-soo'-ree*) occupies a central position between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic, and is midway between the British possessions and the Gulf of Mexico. The natural wealth and advantages of this State are equal to those of any in the Union. It contains fertile soil for agriculture, untold wealth of minerals, abundant water-power, and great navigable rivers, all within its own dominions. Its geographical position and comparatively equable climate are additional recommendations. And it is surprising that nearly a million acres of Government land still await the settler under the Homestead Law, or at the nominal price of 1.25 to 2.50 dollars per acre, in Missouri.

The State is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois and Kentucky, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by Kansas and Nebraska.

MONTANA.

Area, 143,776 square miles. Population, 39,157.
Governor, B. F. POTTS. Capital, Helena.

DURING the Presidential career of Thomas Jefferson, and upon the recommendation of that great man, an expedition was fitted out, at the expense of the Government, to trace the Missouri River to its source. Captains Lewis and Clark were in command of the adventurous little party of some twenty-five men. They sailed from St. Louis on the 14th of May, 1804, and after more than two years of perilous life and privations, and when their friends and the Administration despaired of their returning ever more, they appeared at St. Louis on the 23rd of September, 1806, with tidings of the source of the Missouri, and its marvellous leaps over rocks and cliffs—of lofty mountains rich in treasure; of valleys beautiful and fertile within what is now Montana (*mōn-tah'-na*) Territory.

This embryo State borders on the Dominion of Canada on the north, Dakota on the east, Wyoming on the south, and Idaho on the west. It spans the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and the rivers which rise within the Territory flow into both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Tributaries of the Columbia drain the western region of Montana. The Yellowstone and Missouri, with their numerous feeders, bisect that expanse of country lying east of the Rocky Mountains, until the two rivers unite at Fort Union, on the confines of Dakota. The whole Territory, including the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, consists in a succession of mountains rich in minerals, and valleys suitable for the cultivation of cereals, vegetables, and fruit.

NEBRASKA.

Area, 75,995 square miles. Population, 452,433.
Governor, ALBINUS NANCE. Capital, Lincoln.

THIS young State (*ne-bras'-ka*) stretches westward from the Missouri River for 412 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Its greatest width is 208 miles; but the western section of the State, rendered narrow by the formation of Colorado, diminishes to 138 miles wide. Nebraska is bounded on the north by Dakota; on the east by Iowa and Missouri; on the south by Kansas and Colorado; and on the west by Wyoming and Colorado. The largest portion of the State is prairie land, devoid of hills or mountains, sloping from its western border towards the Missouri River. The land bordering upon the water-courses is a dead level. The valley of the Platte is of exceeding fertility; and it is annually enriched by alluvial washings from the mountains, which are spread over the meadows by the river's overflow. Back from the river bottoms the more elevated table lands gradually recede to the bluffs, which often rise a hundred feet above the river level. Beyond the bluffs, undulating prairies, with good springs and running brooks, and covered by rich native grasses, prevail.

NEVADA.

Area, 104,125 square miles. Population, 55,000.
Governor, JOHN H. KINKEAD. Capital, Carson City.

"HANDSOME is that handsome does" is a homely proverb which applies with pertinent force to Nevada (*ne-vah'-da*), for its characteristic features are arid plains, barren mountains, and poisonous waters; but its ashy-coloured mountains are pregnant with gold and silver. So great an area could scarcely fail to include occasional tracts of fertile land, and such there are in Nevada. Most of the land, however, is worthless for agricultural purposes, and, even where adapted for husbandry, the soil is still dependent upon irrigation, which is only available through considerable labour and expense.

The lakes of Nevada are those formed by and named after the rivers Humboldt, Walker, Carson, and Truckee. Lake Tahoe, which lies between this State and California, is a beautiful sheet of water, situated 6,000 feet above the sea level, and abounding in fish. Pyramid Lake, walled round by lofty snow-covered mountains, is thirty miles long by twelve broad, and situated near the western confines of the State. Lake Mono is, in some respects, the most remarkable body of water in America. It is offensive in smell, and destructive to life. Neither fish nor fowl can live in its poisonous waters. It lies in a sterile desolate region, near the California line.

NEW MEXICO.

Area, 121,201 square miles. Population, 118,430.
Governor, LOUIS WALLACE. Capital, Santa Fé.

THE Territory of New Mexico was ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848; and it received Territorial Government in 1850. Two great chains of the Rocky Mountains pass through New Mexico from north to south. The valley of the Rio Grande occupies the central region, marked on the east and west by these mountain ranges. The eastern section of the Territory is drained by the Rio Pecos, which flows into the Rio Grande del Norte on the Texan border—the numerous tributaries of the Colorado and Gila rivers bisect the region lying westward of the Rockies. Some of the mountain peaks rise to an altitude of 12,000 feet. New Mexico is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Texas, on the south by Mexico and Texas, and on the west by Arizona. This Territory embraces a region as rich in minerals as any in the United States; but the country is not well adapted for agricultural pursuits. Thousands of acres are but parched-up desert wastes. Moreover, the seasons are exceedingly dry, and even the rich lands, which are certainly abundant in the valley of the Rio Grande, and other sections, must be irrigated before crops can be produced. Hostile Indians have greatly interfered with the progress of New Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, 45,000 square miles. Population, 1,400,047.
Governor, T. J. JARVIS. Capital, Raleigh.

ALTHOUGH North Carolina (*north kar-o-li'na*) is one of the thirteen States which constituted the original American Union, the resources of the country are still comparatively undeveloped; and millions of acres of unimproved land may here be purchased at prices ranging from one dollar per acre upward. The State stretches westward from the Atlantic for 500 miles, and for 100 miles beyond the Blue Ridge chain of the Alleghanies. It is divided into three sections of marked geographical features. The eastern division extends from the sea border nearly to Raleigh, the State capital, situated in the centre of the State. This belt is mostly level plain, covered by valuable pine forests. Along the sea coast the cypress and juniper, as well as the pine, are common. A large portion of this eastern section is very fertile land, producing corn, wheat, rice, cotton, sweet potatoes, as well as a good variety of fruit, upon its alluvial and light sandy soil.

The western and smaller division of the State consists of high lands and mountains, covered with extensive forests of oak, black walnut, red cherry, and other hard-wood trees. This section excels as a stock-raising country. The grasses are rich and nutritious; while chestnuts and acorns—always in demand by hogs—abound in the vast forests of Western North Carolina. Gold, silver, copper, plumbago, and iron abound; while marble in abundance and of a fine quality, and soapstone also, are found in this mountainous region. The facilities for water powers are excellent.

OHIO.

Area, 39,964 square miles. Population, 3,200,000.
Governor, CHARLES FOSTER. Capital, Columbus.

IN nearly all the elements which contribute to that end, Ohio (*O-hi-o*) is one of the foremost States of the American Union. But the price of land is high everywhere within its borders, averaging about seventy-five dollars per acre in the best of the central and south-western counties, but not more than fifty dollars in the northern two tiers of counties, and not more than twenty dollars in the two tiers of hilly counties bordering on the Ohio River; therefore it is perhaps beyond the province of the *Emigrant's Guide* to speak of its geographical features and great agricultural resources. Emigrants of the farming class, with limited means, will find it more advantageous to settle further west, or in one of the Southern States, than in the high-priced portions of Ohio; but men with large capital may prefer joining a community where institutions and markets are established, where cities and towns are adjacent, and where the luxuries of civilization may be indulged in. The State has grown in population during the last eighty years from 45,365, in 1800, to at least 3,200,000 now. Its prosperity is an index to its resources.

The climate of Ohio is temperate, and the thermometer seldom sinks below zero, except in occasional severe winters, when it sometimes reaches 15 degrees below. In ordinary winters the farmers are profitably employed nearly all winter on such work as corn-husking, drawing manure, cutting and drawing wood, splitting rails and laying fence, lumbering, &c. And even tile draining can often by proper care be continued nearly all the winter.

OREGON.

Area, 95,274 square miles. Population, 174,767.
Governor, W. W. THAYER. Capital, Salem.

THIS young State (*Or-é-gon*), of immense area, stretches from Idaho on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. It is separated from Washington Territory on the north by the Columbia River. California and Nevada mark its southern boundary. The great Californian mountains—the Sierra Nevada—continue their northward course through Oregon under the new name of the Cascades. They traverse the State parallel to the sea shore, and at an average distance of 110 miles therefrom. This mountain range divides the State into Eastern and Western Oregon—districts which differ widely from each other in climate, soil, and geographical features. Near the southern boundary of the State, a chain of the Cascades, called the Blue Mountains, forks off in a north-easterly direction, and enters Idaho. The Coast Range of Oregon consists of hills and high lands rather than a mountain chain, such as we find it in California. These high lands run parallel with the sea shore: the valleys of this region show the same geographical characteristic. Oregon is perhaps the best wooded State on the Pacific coast. Its broad streams run adjacent to vast forests, whence rafts of timber are floated down to commercial centres along the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and on the Pacific border. Springs and streams abound everywhere; and the State is rich in minerals.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, 34,000 square miles. Population, 995,622.
Governor, W. D. SIMPSON. Capital, Columbia.

SOUTH CAROLINA (*south kar-o-li'na*) is one of the thirteen States which constituted the original American Union. Nearly a century has rolled by since this Commonwealth ratified the Constitution to form "a more perfect Union" than the old Confederacy guaranteed; and yet not more than one-fourth of its all but 22,000,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. To quote from a writer of a religious turn of mind, "all the rest are in forest, original as the Lord in His infinite goodness and wisdom created it." The Atlantic border of South Carolina, like its neighbouring States, North Carolina and Georgia, is a fringe of islets; and from this natural line of breastworks the "Palmetto State" recedes in triangular form until its extreme western limit has penetrated the Alleghany Mountains. The

State is abundantly wooded. The palmetto is common on the seaboard, while nearly every variety of trees, including the yellow pine, so valuable for its rosin, turpentine, and finally its wood; the oak, hickory, walnut, maple, cedar, poplar, cypress, dogwood, locust, ash, aspen, birch, spruce, and hemlock, are common everywhere. South Carolina is most fortunate in its great streams and their many tributaries, which flow at convenient intervals through the State, from the mountain region, westward to the Atlantic. The Savannah, which separates this State from Georgia on the south-west for 300 miles, is the principal waterway; but the Broad, Pocotaligo, Combahee, Askepoo, Congaree, Waterr—the Great Pedee, Santee, Edisto, and others, are also of sufficient depth for vessels; and the whole afford inland navigation of 2,400 miles in extent. Add to this 1,200 miles of railways now traversing the State, and the advantageous position of South Carolina for commercial intercourse will be realized. The ordinary roads of the State are also established and in tolerably good condition—these are among the facts which intending emigrants should reflect upon when considering the question of where to seek a future home. Moreover, South Carolina is possessed of several commodious harbours for the accommodation of ships engaged in the foreign and coasting traffic. Those of Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort are the most important.

TENNESSEE.

Area, 45,600 square miles. Population, 1,542,463.
Governor, A. S. MARKS. Capital, Nashville.

TENNESSEE (*Ten-nessé*) is one of the Southern States. Its territory originally formed part of North Carolina. It was the third State admitted into the Union under the Federal Constitution. The State is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia; on the east by North Carolina; on the south by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and on the west by Arkansas.

Chains of the Alleghanies penetrate the eastern division of the State; and this mountainous region, called Eastern Tennessee, is rich in minerals, well adapted for stock-raising, possessed of numerous streams and cool springs, and a bracing healthy climate; but it is not generally well intended for ordinary agriculture. Fertile and well-timbered lands there are on the mountain slopes and in the many valleys of this rugged country; and they can be purchased at prices ranging from 50 cents to 25 dollars per acre.

The mountains gradually decline into hilly undulating ground; and this region, lying between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, is called Middle Tennessee. This is a fine area of country, rich in soil and beautiful in its landscape. It is, moreover, abundantly watered by tributaries of the great rivers, which afford admirable navigation to the entire State; viz., the Mississippi, which marks the western boundary of the State; the Tennessee, which winds its course twice across the Commonwealth; the Cumberland; and their more important affluents—the Obion and Hatchee.

TEXAS.

Area, 274,356 square miles. Population, 1,592,574.
Governor, O. M. ROBERTS. Capital, Austin.

TEXAS divides itself into three divisions of distinctive geographical features and characteristics. First, there is the crescent-shaped belt which borders on the Gulf of Mexico, extending from the Sabine River on the east to the Nueces on the west. This region is formed of alluvial deposits of great richness. It is the most fertile land in the State, and admirably suited for the growth of cotton and sugar: there is no better cotton-growing country anywhere. The other products of this division are corn, oats, rye, Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, beans, and a large variety of other vegetables; also peaches, pears, figs, quinces, plums, and the berries. Groves of oak and cedar afford shelter to the large herds of cattle that range this level plain throughout the year. The live oak of this region averages five feet in diameter, and thirty feet high to the first branch; it makes excellent ship timber. The soil of the more westerly counties of this southern belt consists of black calcareous loam, which produces native grasses of unsurpassed nutritious quality. Horses, cattle, and sheep thrive and grow fat here throughout the year. This coast country is at once the most fertile and least healthy section of the State. The surface is dead level, and profusely covered with semi-tropical vegetation. The heat being intense, malaria is generated, and the immigrant has frequently to suffer from low fever while being acclimatised. And again, yellow fever is sometimes imported into the towns on the coast from Havanna, New Orleans, and other cities. This terribly destructive malady does not originate in Texas, nor does it ever penetrate far into the interior—certainly never into the hilly country. The average temperature of Galveston, the leading commercial town of Texas, situated on the coast, is 69.38° Fah.

UTAH.

Area, 84,876 square miles. Population, 143,906.
Governor, G. W. EMERY. Capital, Salt Lake City.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago a community of "Latter Day Saints," or Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, left their colony in Illinois, and settled in a great basin formed by the Rocky Mountains on the north, the Sierra Nevada on the west, and the Wasatch Range on the south and east. Utah (*yob-ta*)—after the Indian Tribe—was the name they gave to their new home. I shall not here discuss the question of polygamy, the corner-stone of Mormonism. It is disgusting, and beyond the domain of argument.

Utah is an immense basin, standing 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, surrounded by mountains, which occasionally rise to an altitude of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. The Wasatch Mountains divide the Territory into the north-western and south-eastern divisions. Towards the western border there are ranges containing gold and

silver deposits. The largest rivers of Utah are the Colorado, and its tributaries—the Greene, Grand, San Juan, and Virgin rivers—which drain the south-eastern section; and Bear River and the Jordan, which flow into Great Salt Lake, in the north-eastern quarter of the Territory. There are many creeks, great and small, running through the country in all directions. Great Salt Lake is 120 miles long, north and south, by 40 miles wide; it is dotted over with half a dozen islands, upon which valuable timber grows. The water of Salt Lake is exceedingly salt, and contains 22 per cent. of solid matter. Sudden storms are peculiar to this lake; and it is devoid of animal life. The other bodies of water in this territory are the Utah Lake, the source of the Jordan, Little Salt Lake, Sevier, and Goshoot lakes.

There is great scarcity of timber in Utah, except in the cañons, and high up the mountain sides; and even there it is of inferior quality and difficult of access.

The general surface of the country is barren. The only land suitable for general agriculture is that which borders the lakes and rivers. There the soil is frequently very fertile, producing excellent crops of cereals, as well as sorghum, peas, and garden vegetables. Farming cannot be carried on without irrigation, and the system of dams, canals, and ditches, by means of which this artificial watering is carried on, adds greatly to the cost of land. There are hundreds of irrigating canals in Utah. Irrigation is comparatively inexpensive in the north-eastern section of the Territory, and in the region of Fort Bridger, where there is much excellent soil and abundance of both timber and coal. Moreover, the Union Pacific Railroad runs through the district, affording a fair market for commodities.

VIRGINIA.

Area, 45,000 square miles. Population, 1,511,068.
Governor, F. W. M. HOLLIDAY. Capital, Richmond.

VIRGINIA (*Ver-jin'e-a*) is dear to every freeman as the birthplace and home of Washington—the land that his tomb has enshrined in our hearts. I know many an Englishman, that hews the coal, or tills the soil, who counts Mount Vernon as the hallowed spot of all the earth.

This Commonwealth was first settled by a colony of Englishmen of fortune, over two centuries ago. The community is even now essentially Anglo-Saxon, inheriting the virtues and customs of the parent stock.

This State is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, on the east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee, and on the west by Kentucky and West Virginia. The geographical features of Virginia are level plains and rolling country receding from the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay in the eastern division—hills and mountains, with valleys and streams intervening, in the centre and greater division; and still higher mountains in the western section of the State. The

principal rivers are the Potomac, which runs a south-easterly course into Chesapeake Bay, and separates the State from Maryland and the district of Columbia; the James, York, Elizabeth, Rappahannock, and Appomattox rivers—all navigable streams—and the Chickahominy, of sickly and swampy shores, the Rappidan, and the Shenandoah flowing through a magnificent valley into the Potomac; and the Nottaway and Roanoke, which empty into Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina. The State is well and admirably watered.

WASHINGTON.

Area, 69,994 square miles. Population, 76,000.
Governor, WILLIAM A. NEWELL. Capital, Olympia.

THOSE who believe, with Hawthorn, that the climate of England is the best in the world, will find the advantages of a new country, and a temperature closely resembling that of the "Old Home," in Washington Territory, the north-western corner of United States dominions on the Pacific. Writers who have surveyed this country of inland seas, fertile plains and valleys, desert wastes and "extinct volcanoes," unite in saying that it possesses an English climate. This, however, can only be true of the western division of the Territory—the country lying between the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific, embracing Puget Sound, the valley of the Chehalis, the basin of Shoalwater Bay, and the country drained by the Lower Columbia and its tributaries, the principal of which is the Cowlitz. Ridges, spurs of the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains, clearly demarcate the several sub-divisions of Western Washington; and a diversity of soil, products, and geological conformation ascribe distinctive features to each. Eastward of the Cascades the climate bears no resemblance whatever to that of Britain. Agriculture requires irrigation in Central Washington. But the immense wheat crops of Eastern Washington are grown without that aid.

The climate of the western division is mild throughout the year. It is but seldom necessary to provide food and shelter for stock during the winter. The seasons may appropriately be divided into the dry and wet periods. The rainy season commences towards the end of October, and lasts till April. The remaining months are dry and sunny, though seldom very hot, and the nights are always cool and refreshing.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Area, 23,000 square miles. Population, 618,193.
Governor, HENRY M. MATTHEWS. Capital, Wheeling.

THIS State formerly constituted that portion of "Old" Virginia lying westward of the Alleghany Mountains, as far as the Ohio River. It was separated from the mother State during the war, and lies in a horse-shoe formation, between Virginia on the south-east, Kentucky and Ohio on the west and north-west, and Maryland and Pennsylvania on the north. It is a land of mountains, clad in

forest of oak, ash, elm, cherry, chestnut, hickory, black walnut, and other trees, equal in quality and diameter to any that may be found east of the Rocky Mountains. It boasts of a surface of great variety—of hills and meadows, and valleys of great fertility, abounding in rivers and brooks, and springs deliciously cool. It is underlaid by mineral deposits, and coal measures in particular, surpassed by none in the United States. Its climate is healthful, resembling that of England in temperature, but less subject to continuous rains. It occupies a central position, and is drained in part by navigable rivers flowing into the Ohio, which marks its north-western border for its entire length. It is drained by the Big Sandy, which separates this State from Kentucky; by the Guyandotte, Cole, Great Kanawha, and its many tributaries, and the Little Kanawha, all flowing into the Ohio; by the Monongahela and its feeders, and by branches of the Potomac, which separates the northern division of the State from Maryland. Many of these streams traverse the timber country, and afford admirable facilities for floating rafts down to the Ohio River. There are immense forests on the head waters of the Elk and Gaube, and bordering the Guyandotte and Big Sandy and their tributaries, where the land with the timber standing may be purchased for about three dollars per acre. These forests, as yet all but untouched, require capital and enterprise to convert them into lumber, and a source of great wealth to West Virginia. There are saw mills in Harrison, Lewis, Gilmer, Upshur, Randolph, Kanawha, Cabell, and other counties; but when the extent of the forests is considered, the timber trade of the State is inconsiderable.

WISCONSIN.

Area, 53,924 square miles. Population, 1,315,486.

Governor, W. E. SMITH. Capital, Madison.

THE friend of civilization and progress, grown weary and disheartened over the cataleptic condition of Eastern Europe, may turn for solace and comfort from the shores of Marmora and the Danube River to the inland seas of Superior and Michigan—the region washed by their refreshing waters, and drained by the Mississippi and its countless tributaries. Praiseworthy as are the achievements of many States of the American Union in educational and philanthropic works, no community has done better in this field than the young Commonwealth of Wisconsin. Admitted into the Union in 1848, the State is but in her 33rd year; and yet her public institutions, in the magnificence of their elevation, in the variety of their mission, in their number, endowment, and management, are objects of pride to her people, and worthy of imitation by older and richer States and countries. There are 5,964 common schools scattered over the State, maintained by the public purse, at a cost of 2,166,568 dollars 43 cents per annum, and controlled by an officer of the State elected by the people.

WYOMING.

Area, 97,883 square miles. Population, 20,000.

Governor, JOHN W. HOYT. Capital, Cheyenne.

WYOMING (*Wi-o'-ming*), as its euphonious name indicates, is a country of "large plains." The Rockies penetrate the Territory from north-west to south-east. Eccentric chains of the great mountains stretch out in many directions over the southern division of Wyoming; and the Black Hills, now quite famous as a gold-producing region, lie partly in this Territory and partly in that of Dakota. Laramie Plains, in southern Wyoming, are a vast area containing 7,000 square miles of table land. This is among the best agricultural regions in the Territory. The soil is a rich sandy loam, covered with luxuriant grasses, admirably suited for stock-raising. Tributaries of North and South forks of the Platte River bisect this district, but a scarcity of water is a drawback in some localities; rains are, however, reported "frequent and opportune." West of the Rocky Mountains there is a great deal of bad land. In that region, and notably in the vicinities of Bridger's Pass and Bitter Creek, both hills and plains are desert land of ashy hue—the remains of a volcanic period. Elsewhere the valleys are often fertile, productive of corn, wheat, vegetables, and fruit; and Wyoming is undoubtedly a good grazing country.

**FREE HOMESTEADS, TIMBER, CULTURE, AND
PRE-EMPTION LAWS.**

THE public lands of the United States are of two classes—those situated within a convenient distance to railroads, and those lying beyond such limits. The first-designated class is held by the Government at the price of 2 dollars 50 cents per acre; the price of the second class is only 1 dollar 25 cents per acre.

Under the Homestead Law, every person who is the head of a family, or who is 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intentions, in due form of law, to become a citizen, shall be entitled to enter 80 acres of public land of the class held by the Government at 2 dollars 50 cents per acre, or 160 acres of the class offered at 1 dollar 25 cents per acre, and after residing upon such land for five years such person shall be entitled and will receive from the Government a FULL AND FREE TITLE to the land. Moreover, persons owning and residing on land may enter or claim any public land lying contiguous to their own, and obtain a title to the same, after the lapse of five years from the date of claim or entry, provided such land, together with that already owned, shall not exceed 160 acres in the aggregate.

ARRIVAL OUT IN UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.

THE Saloon Passenger, if he requires the services of a Custom House Agent, should apply to Mr. L. Contanseau (*Rapid Express*), 128, Broadway; or, respecting tours, if he has not previously booked through, to Messrs. Leve and Alden, 207, Broadway, at whose offices he can obtain railway tickets to all points at the official rates without further charge, and also the best information about the different routes. This firm has established a system of Hotel Coupons throughout the States, which travellers will often find it to their advantage to avail themselves of. We have before us a copy of their *Tourist Gazette*, which gives particulars of their Hotel Coupons, and also a variety of interesting and well-planned tours. Their arrangements are very similar to those of Messrs. Gaze and Son, Strand, London, W.C., which are generally so well appreciated in England.

Emigrants will save considerable time and money by calling on (before sailing) Mr. J. G. McCann, the Agent of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, 21, Water Street, Liverpool.

CASTLE GARDEN DEPÔT, NEW YORK.

MOST third-class passengers are aware that on arrival at New York they are landed at Castle Garden Depôt, where elaborate arrangements are in force for the reception of immigrants. We have received a printed report from the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York, giving in detail full particulars, comprising the employment bureau, City baggage delivery, emigrant boarding-houses, &c. Passengers can refer to it at my office.

PHILADELPHIA.

STEAMERS arriving at Philadelphia land passengers on the Pennsylvania Railway Company's wharf, where the cars in which emigrants travel to the interior will be found drawn up ready for the trip; so that neither passengers or baggage ever leave the Company's care till the journey is ended. The depôt on the landing wharf, for the accommodation of emigrants, contains a refreshment room, telegraph office, post office, letter box, and an exchange bureau, where money may be converted at the current rate of exchange. No one is admitted into this depôt except the officials of the company.

BALTIMORE.

EXCELLENT facilities are provided at Baltimore for the reception and care of immigrants. This fine city is the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway—one of the great routes to the West. Boston is also an important and well-ordered immigration port.

Upon leaving Castle Garden, or Immigrant Depôts elsewhere, you will be pestered by "runners," who will endeavour to induce and persuade you to go to the hotels or boarding-houses, or travel by the line of railway which they represent. Mark their cleverness and eloquence, and pass on about your business. Endeavour to procure the name of a respectable house through friends who have gone before, or by enquiry during the voyage, and go straight to it. Don't enter into conversation with the "runners," or before you can "count twenty-five" you will find yourselves in their hostelries. I am not writing against these houses, which may be conducted both honourably and well, but we must reduce the risk of imposture to a minimum. If you have not decided upon a boarding-house or hotel, go to the Inquiry Office at Castle Garden, or to the authorised Immigration Agents at other ports, and act upon their recommendation. Beware of "confidence men," who reap a rich harvest by obtaining the money of immigrants under all sorts of false pretences. Suspect every man who professes himself able and willing to confer extraordinary favours and benefits upon you. Presently they will want to borrow your money or your watch—give them a "wide berth." I have had interviews with these rascally gentlemen; they are a most clever, intelligent set of people, of good address. Their ingenuity and sagacity are quite extraordinary: their line of attack is governed by the circumstances of their victim; it is always adroit and plausible, and succeeds but too often. But with this caution, you should have nothing to fear. Dress as becomes people of self-respect; keep your own counsel; mind your own business, and **DON'T DRINK**. Get friends to meet you at New York, or other ports and towns, if possible. Letters of introduction are excellent substitutes. Go to boarding-houses recommended and decided upon beforehand everywhere, and you will enjoy the transit from the old to the new home.

The Atlantic Steamship Companies are in a position to book you through from a British port to any point in the United States. Should you prefer to get your American railway or steamboat ticket after you reach the other side, don't buy it from a street agent, but procure it at the office of the railway company, over whose line you intend to travel. Go to the depôt, where your journey to the interior commences, in good time, and see that your baggage is "checked through" to the point of destination. The "baggage master" takes charge of your boxes and bundles, attaches a numbered check, similar in size to a penny, to each parcel, and hands you a duplicate set of checks—one for each of your parcels. Arriving at your destination, you present your "checks," and receive your baggage. If your journey by rail or steamboat, or both, be a long

one, you should carry articles likely to be required *en route* with you in a hand-bag. You will find it economical to provide yourself with a basket of sandwiches, fruit, and such eatables as you are likely to require. A plentiful supply of ice water is provided on the cars.

Perhaps the safest way to take money with you is to get a draft on a bank in the American port for which you intend to embark from some first-class bank in this country having connection in such a town.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

New Regulation of the United States Treasury Department.

PASSENGERS required to declare contents of their trunks. Every passenger arriving at any part of the United States from a foreign port is required to make a brief but comprehensive and truthful statement of the number of his or her trunks, bags, and other pieces of baggage, of the contents of each, and of the articles upon his or her person. For convenience and uniformity such statements must be made on blank forms designated "Passenger's Baggage Declaration," which may be had from the captain.

To avoid detention in landing, such statements should be carefully prepared before arrival, so as to be promptly delivered to the revenue officer upon demand. The following information will aid in the declaration :

The numbers of the several pieces of baggage will be given in their proper place, and other contents entered into two heads.

1. Baggage not dutiable, which comprises the following classes :

(a.) Wearing apparel in actual use ; that is, clothing made up for passenger's own wear, in reasonable quantities, may be declared as "wearing apparel."

(b.) "Other personal effects" (not merchandise) which are usually carried with or about the person of a traveller, as trunks, articles of toilet, stationery, a few books, one watch, jewellery, &c. &c., in actual use and in reasonable amount, may be declared "personal effects."

(c.) "Professional Books," "Tools of Trade," and "Household Effects," all of which have been used by the passenger abroad, the last named at least one year, may be declared as such.

2. "Dutiable Merchandise." Under this head must be entered all articles not included in "Baggage not dutiable," as above set forth. Among these may be specially mentioned new wearing apparel, in excess of that in general use, articles of *vertu*, all piece goods, and all articles purchased for other persons. In short, all

articles not essential to the comfort and convenience of the traveller.

Great care should be taken to make a full and accurate return, and to examine the certificate the passenger is required to sign.

The columns headed "Appraisement" are not to be filled up by the traveller, but left blank.

Upon arrival the declaration will be delivered to the Revenue officer. The baggage will be examined on board the vessel or wharf, and duties assessed, which are payable in gold coin.

Any piece of baggage containing over 500 dollars of dutiable merchandise will not be delivered on board, but sent to the public store for examination and appraisement.

Packages containing merchandise exclusively will not be considered as baggage, but must be regularly entered at the Custom House.

All baggage is subject to actual and thorough examination, and the persons of all passengers are liable to search.

Any fraud on the part of passengers, any concealment of the fact, or secreting of articles in the trunks, &c., or on the person, or an attempt to bribe a Revenue officer, will render the baggage liable to detention or confiscation, and subject the owner to other penalties.

Any complaints against Revenue officers in the discharge of their duties must be made to the Collector of the Port, who will promptly investigate all charges made.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CAPE COLONY.

THE chief ports of Cape Colony are: Cape Town (Table Bay), the Parliamentary capital of the Colony; Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), the chief commercial centre, frequently called "The Liverpool of South Africa;" Mossel Bay; Port Alfred (Kowie River); and East London, at the mouth of the Buffalo River.

Very rapid progress has been made within the past few years in the improvement of steam communication between England and South Africa. Not long ago the voyage to Cape Town occupied thirty or thirty-five days; but the magnificently-appointed Royal Mail Steamers of the Castle Mail Packets Company Limited (DONALD CURRIE & Co., London), and of the Union Steamship Company Limited (Southampton), now make the passage usually in about twenty days, and even "better time" has been frequently recorded.

As Cape Colony and Natal are now connected with the mother country by Submarine Cable *via* Aden, the further development of the resources of South Africa may be confidently anticipated. (*See Advertisements, pages 2 and 6.*)

**RELATIVE VALUE OF ENGLISH, CANADIAN, AND
UNITED STATES MONEY.**

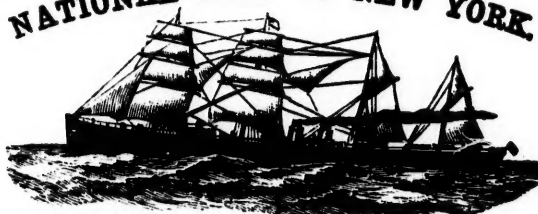
£ s.	Dols. Cts.	£	Dols. Cts.	£	Dols. Cts.	£	Dols. Cts.	£	Dols. Cts.
0 1	.24	8	38.93	34	165.46	60	291.99	86	418.51
0 2	.48	9	43.79	35	170.32	61	296.85	87	423.38
0 3	.72	10	48.66	36	175.19	62	301.72	88	428.25
0 4	.97	11	53.53	37	180.06	63	306.58	89	433.11
0 5	1.21	12	58.39	38	184.92	64	311.45	90	437.98
0 6	1.45	13	63.26	39	189.79	65	316.32	91	442.85
0 7	1.70	14	68.13	40	194.66	66	321.18	92	447.71
0 8	1.94	15	72.99	41	199.52	67	326.05	93	452.58
0 9	2.18	16	77.86	42	204.39	68	330.92	94	457.45
0 10	2.43	17	82.73	43	209.25	69	335.78	95	462.31
0 11	2.67	18	87.59	44	214.12	70	340.65	96	467.18
0 12	2.91	19	92.46	45	218.99	71	345.52	97	472.05
0 13	3.16	20	97.33	46	223.85	72	350.38	98	476.91
0 14	3.40	21	102.19	47	228.72	73	355.25	99	481.78
0 15	3.64	22	107.06	48	233.59	74	360.12	100	486.65
0 16	3.89	23	111.92	49	238.45	75	364.98	200	973.30
0 17	4.13	24	116.79	50	243.32	76	369.85	300	1459.95
0 18	4.37	25	121.66	51	248.19	77	374.72	400	1946.60
0 19	4.62	26	126.52	52	253.05	78	379.58	500	2433.25
1 0	4.86	27	131.39	53	257.92	79	384.45	600	2919.90
2 0	9.73	28	136.26	54	262.79	80	389.32	700	3406.55
3 0	14.59	29	141.12	55	267.65	81	394.18	800	3893.20
4 0	19.46	30	145.99	56	272.52	82	399.05	900	4379.85
5 0	24.33	31	150.86	57	277.39	83	403.91	1000	4866.50
6 0	29.19	32	155.72	58	282.25	84	408.78	...	.....
7 0	34.06	33	160.59	59	287.12	85	413.65	...	.....

Silver is always depreciated abroad. The foregoing table may be slightly influenced by the rate of exchange.

NATIONAL LINE.

RENOWNED FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND REGULARITY.

NATIONAL LINE TO NEW YORK



This Company's Fleet consists of the following magnificent full-powered Iron Screw Steamships:—

SHIPS.	TONS.	SHIPS.	TONS.	SHIPS.	TONS.
AMERICA (Building).		THE QUEEN.	4441	ERIN . . .	4577
EGYPT . . .	5064	ITALY . . .	4302	HOLLAND . .	3847
SPAIN . . .	4900	CANADA . .	4275	DENMARK . .	3723
ENGLAND . .	4900	GREECE . .	4309	FRANCE . . .	3571
		HELVETIA . .	4500		

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK

EVERY WEDNESDAY,

Calling at QUEENSTOWN on the following day.

FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

THE NATIONAL LINE STEAMERS are amongst the largest crossing the Atlantic, and their well-known sea-going qualities have made them special favourites with the travelling public. They are fitted with all modern improvements, and are built in water-tight compartments raised to the main deck. The State-rooms open off the Saloons on the main deck, thus preventing that closeness which it is impossible to avoid when sleeping berths are down below. Both Saloons and State-rooms are light, lofty, and well ventilated. All the steamers have Ladies' Private Saloons, Gentlemen's Smoke Rooms, and Bath Rooms. Tourist Guides, Time Tables, and Newspapers are put on board for the use of the Passengers, free of charge.

SALOON PASSAGE from Liverpool, Queenstown, and London (direct) to New York, 10, 12, and 15 Guineas, according to position of berth, all having equal Saloon privileges. **RETURN TICKETS** to New York and back, 22 and 24 Guineas, according to accommodation.

STEERAGE FARE TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND PHILADELPHIA, at Reduced Rates, including abundance of cooked provisions.

Special attention has been given in the construction of these Steamers to provide for the comfort of Steerage Passengers, the Accommodation being unsurpassed for Airiness, Roominess, Light, Good Ventilation, and General Arrangements. Strict attention paid to the Berthing of Steerage Passengers, there being separate rooms for large families and parties. Stewardesses in the Steerage for Families and Children, and Medical Attendance and Medicines free of charge. Washhouses and Lavatories specially provided for Steerage Passengers.

Passengers Booked through to all parts of the United States and Canada, at low through rates.

Apply to the NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED, 23, Water Street, LIVERPOOL; 36 and 37, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, and 69, Broadway, NEW YORK; N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Agents, QUEENSTOWN; or to Local Agents in all towns.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS IN
CANADA,
The Western and North-Western States,
AND TO
MANITOBA.

TRAINS START FROM OCEAN STEAMSHIP WHARVES.

VERY FEW TRANSFERS.

NO CHANGE of CARRIAGES—MONTREAL to CHICAGO.

Pullman Sleeping and Day Cars, Hotel Dining Cars
ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Emigrants carried by Special Trains to Chicago and the West by
the most direct routes, and at the cheapest rates.

*Tickets and information to be had from the Canadian Steamship
Companies' Agents, and at No. 9, New Broad Street, London, E.C.*

L. J. SEARGEANT,

Traffic Manager.

J. STEPHENSON,

General Passenger Agent.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

GENERAL OFFICES, MONTREAL, CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada Land

AND

COLONIZATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THIS Company is ready to accept Emigrants for their farms in the Eastern Townships, in lots of 100 acres or more, on easy terms of purchase, at from £1 per acre, according to the position of the lands, and can pay for the same by yearly instalments extending over ten years (with interest on the unpaid instalments). Each lot consists of 10 acres of cleared land to each 100 acres, and a comfortable dwelling-house.

These Townships are noted for having produced some of the finest cattle in the world. The produce of the Eastern Townships, especially butter, commands the highest price in the market, both for home supply and New York.

The Eastern Townships are now thoroughly opened up in every direction by railways in operation, and several other important lines are contemplated.

150,000 ACRES OF LAND

IN

THE COUNTIES OF COMPTON AND BEAUCE,

100 MILES SOUTH OF QUEBEC, WITH RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITHIN THREE MILES, AND NINE OR TEN DAYS' JOURNEY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Intending Emigrants should apply to the Company for further particulars at its Offices in London or Quebec.

Offices :

LONDON : 70, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

QUEBEC : GOWEN'S BUILDINGS, PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

N.B.—Special arrangements have been made to meet all Emigrants to the Eastern Townships on landing at Quebec, and will be accompanied to the Settlements. Mr. JOHN JAMES JONES and his Agents will gladly give information respecting the Company's operations.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL.

FOR the past thirty years this Hotel, familiarly known as the "St. Lawrence," has been a "household word" to all travellers on the Continent of North America, and has been patronised by all the royal and noble personages who have visited the city of Montreal.

This Hotel has been recently re-taken by Mr. HENRY HOGAN, the former proprietor, who has handsomely and appropriately decorated and renovated the interior, and completely refitted the whole of the apartments with new furniture.

The Hotel is admirably situated, being in the very heart of the city, and contiguous to the General Post Office, the principal Banks, Public Buildings, Law Courts, Commercial Exchanges, Railway and Telegraph Offices.

The Hotel will be managed by Mr. SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. HOGAN, than whom no one is better qualified to conduct an hostelry of such magnitude as the St. Lawrence Hall, and than whom no one has gained a better reputation as an obliging, generous, and considerate host.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND MONTREAL.

The Churches of Notre Dame and the Gesu; the English Cathedral; the Grand Seminary; the Mount Royal and St. Helen Parks; the Victoria Bridge and Harbour; the Art Gallery; the Academy of Music; the Hotel Dieu; the City Hall, or Hotel de Ville; the various Convents, including the far-famed of Ville Marie and Sault au Recollet; the McGill College, with its Library and Museum; the Mount Royal Cemetery, &c.

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA.

This Magnificent New Hotel, fitted up in the most Modern Style,
IS NOW RE-OPENED.

The "RUSSELL" contains accommodation for over 400 GUESTS,
WITH PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE ELEVATORS,

And commands a Splendid View of the City, Parliamentary Grounds, River, & Canal.

Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the "Russell," where they can always meet leading Public Men.

THE ENTIRE HOTEL IS SUPPLIED WITH ESCAPES, AND IN CASE OF FIRE
THERE WOULD NOT BE ANY CONFUSION OR DANGER.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS.

JAS. A. GOUIN, Proprietor.